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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ast. Temp. 3-8 (46-57). Tomorrow variable. DON: Overcast. Temp. 5-8 (48-37). Tomorrow ble. ROME: Overcast. Temp. 11-1 (52-34). YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 3-0 (48-32).

OPTIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ..... 12 S. | Lebanon $1.25
Belgium ..... 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Eire ..... 16 P | Netherlands... 1.50 Flor.
Finland ..... 3.20 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 50 K.
France ..... 2.50 F. | Norway ..... 3 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ..... 12 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 15 P | Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
Greece ..... 18 Drs. | Switzerland .. 1.70 S.Fr.
India ..... Rs. 8 | Spain ..... 30 Ptas.
Iran ..... 40 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£ 8
Italy ..... 300 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel ..... I.£ 3.50 | Yugoslavia ..... 9 D.

Influence Seen in Agency Ruling

ord Ousts Campaign Chief ending Probe of Land Deal

By Edward Walsh

ENSBORO, N.C., March 14 —Howard Callaway was tarily removed from his President Ford's national ign manager yesterday the outcome of an in- ion into charges that he ened with federal govern- agencies to benefit a Col- ski resort owned by him his brother-in-law.

The decision was made aboard Air Force One while on the way here from Chicago and was suggested by Mr. Callaway himself, the White House and Ford campaign officials said.

At a press conference here shortly after arrival, the President expressed "full faith" in Mr. Callaway, 52, a former Georgia congressman who had headed Mr. Ford's campaign since July.

"I have known Bo Callaway for 15 years or more," Mr. Ford said. "I have full faith in Bo Callaway. He is stepping aside until all of the allegations have been answered and we will wait and see, but on a personal basis he is a man of integrity."

The charges against Mr. Callaway jolted Mr. Ford's campaign before Tuesday's Illinois primary and during the President's first campaign trip to North Carolina, where Mr. Ford will face Republican challenger Ronald Reagan in a March 23 primary.

White House officials hoped the swift decision to have Mr. Callaway step aside, at least temporarily, would blunt any suggestion that Mr. Ford was in any way associated with a potential scandal.

Mr. Callaway has been replaced by the deputy campaign manager, Stuart Spencer, a former California political operative who has been given much of the credit for the Ford campaign successes in the primaries so far.

Proposed Expansion

The charges against Mr. Callaway, first reported Friday by the Denver Post and broadcast Friday night by NBC Television, center on the proposed expansion of a ski resort Mr. Callaway controls in the Gunnison National Forest in western Colorado.

According to the charges, Mr. Callaway, both as secretary of the Army in 1973 and as head of the Ford campaign, had sought approval for the resort expansion from the National Forest Service, which operates all U.S. forest lands.

The forest is near Crested Butte, Colo. The Georgia-based Crested Butte Development Corp., owned by Mr. Callaway and his brother-in-law, R.O. Walton Jr., already operates a ski resort there on forest land leased from the NFS.

The Denver Post and the NBC reports said that Mr. Callaway's firm has been seeking permission to expand its operations with a new ski resort involving 2,000 acres of land in the nearby Gunnison National Forest. Initially turned down by NFS officials, the proposed expansion was tentatively approved in a draft environmental statement issued by the NFS in December, according to the reports.

3 Are Shifted

The approval was given, according to the reports, after the transfer from the Colorado area of three NFS officials who opposed the expansion and the replacement of one of them by Jimmy Wilkins, an NFS official who had been based in Atlanta, Mr. Callaway's home state.

NBC reported that last year Mr. Callaway, then secretary of the Army, "went over the heads" of NFS officials in seeking approval for the expansion.

Mr. Callaway, NBC said, met in his Pentagon office with two officials of the Agriculture Department, parent agency of the NFS. The officials were Phil Campbell, under secretary of agriculture, and Richard Ashworth, an aide to Mr. Campbell who had worked as a speechwriter for Mr. Callaway in 1966, when Mr. Callaway ran for governor of Georgia.

Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., already has announced that his Environment and Land Resources Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will investigate the charges. Hearings are tentatively scheduled to begin April 6.

Sen. Haskell said he has no "firsthand" knowledge of Mr. Callaway's role in the proposed expansion of the ski resort. But, he said, "at least on the surface, it appears that the Forest Service reversed itself."



United Press International.

rd Callaway talks to airborne reporters on Saturday. ght is the presidential press secretary, Ron Nessen.

w. Brown Further Crowds emocratic Primary Picture

By R.W. Apple Jr.

CAGO, March 14 (NYT). ajor new element of un- nty has been introduced into ready confused contest for emocratic presidential nom- n by the decision of Gov. nd Brown Jr. of California er his state's June 8 primary. bachelor governor of the 's most populous state made his decision, which had awaited by politicians across the country, in a characteristically unorthodox way, calling four newsmen to his office on Friday evening for a rambling chat.

Mr. Brown, 37, said he would run a "full and serious" favorite-son campaign because no "clear-cut" front-runner had emerged from the early primaries and because his "new ideas and fresh thoughts deserve a hearing."

"I think I've made a reasonably good governor and I think the task of president is not all that much different," he declared. "California is a big state. It's diverse and it has all of the problems of this country in microcosm."

Politicians in Washington, in California and in Illinois, where the next presidential primary is to be held on Tuesday, said that Gov. Brown's candidacy could profoundly affect the race in a number of ways because of the size of the California delegation to the Democratic National Convention (280 votes) and because the California balloting ends the primary campaign.

Chances Rated

The influence he might have would depend, of course, on what kind of showing he makes in the primary. California Democrats were inclined to rate the governor's chances highly. Several cited his approval rating in the most recent statewide poll, which reached 86.9 per cent, the highest figure in the history of polling in California, as evidence of his potential.

"I think he will get at least a plurality of the votes, come what may," said Charles Manatt, the state Democratic chairman, "and he might be able to take a majority."

Unless he rolls up a huge majority, Gov. Brown would be prevented by new party rules from leading a unified delegation to the Democratic convention in New York.

This year, for the first time, California's delegates will be allotted proportionally. Any candidate who gets 10 per cent of the vote or more will be awarded delegates, 210 of whom are elected in the 43 congressional districts, with the 70 others chosen statewide.

Formidable Bloc

In the opinion of many California Democrats, Gov. Brown can be expected to win between 100 and 200 delegates, which would still constitute a formidable bloc.

The political assets of the governor, who is known as Jerry, are substantial. He draws support from widely divergent constituencies, including Republicans, labor unions, minorities, blue-collar

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

licy Critics ice Rebuttal Kissinger

SHINGTON, March 14 —Secretary of State Kissinger told reporters that he would not take he political stump" in this n year. But he served on all opponents of Pres- Ford, in both parties, that ould continue to react ly to criticism of the ad- tration's foreign policy.

ed whether his speech in Thursday, in which he out at critics, had not ied that he was now direct- olved in the political race, Kissinger insisted that "I not enter the campaign and not support candidates."

e added that "when over iod of weeks a series of me charges are made, ac- in both parties, then I have an obligation to put the public what the for- policy of this government d to explain its rationale."

Kissinger held what nted to an impromptu news rence in the lobby of the Department as he said ell to Foreign Minister Allon of Israel Friday.

Allon, who recently com- d a tour of Latin America, he repeated to Mr. Kis- r Israel's concern about the of a U.S. military supply lonship with Egypt.

Kissinger said the admin- tion still intended to sell 130 military transports to , despite Israeli opposition, that no further sales were mplated at this time.

Reagan Protest

RINGFIELD, Ill., March 14 T).—Ronald Reagan's cam- n forces asked the Federal tion Commission yesterday nvestigate the use by the te House of Mr. Kissinger surrogate in President Ford's ion campaign.



Associated Press.

IN BEIRUT—As a young girl watches from atop a wall, leftist gunmen set up a machine gun and other weapons behind the U.S. Embassy during the current strife.

Ahdab Threatens Force to Oust Him

Franjieh Defies Second Ultimatum

BEIRUT, March 14 (UPI).—Brig. Gen. Aziz Ahdab, the self-appointed "provisional military governor of Lebanon," warned President Suleiman Franjieh today to resign immediately or be ousted by force. The President, his position suddenly strengthened by the support of powerful Christian militias, dared the army rebel to try to depose him.

Fighting flared across Beirut as army factions and private militias took sides. Rocket and machine-gun fire erupted in the city's largely deserted streets.

Gen. Ahdab, the commander of the army's Beirut garrison, who seized control of the capital Thursday night, gave Mr. Franjieh his second ultimatum to leave office—the first was issued Thursday—saying that if the President does not step down, "the Nationalist Reform Movement will be forced to resolve the situation by military methods."

But the powerful rightist Phalangist party, which had supported the initial call for Mr. Franjieh to voluntarily resign, announced that it would oppose attempts to oust him by force.

The Phalangist position was announced after a six-hour meeting.

"The party believes that the President's resignation carries no guarantees regarding the future... On the contrary, his resignation will lead only to a [political] vacuum and push Lebanon to the brink of the unknown," the Phalangist statement said.

"Thus the party declares that it adheres to the Constitution and considers that attempts against it will lead only to more destruction and ruin," it said.

If the Phalangists are now willing to fight for Mr. Franjieh, the President can count on an additional force of about 10,000 militiamen armed with jeeps, armored cars, rockets, mortars and machine guns. The Phalange's private army is the largest militia among the many in Lebanon.

Official sources estimated that he already had about 1,000 loyal army troops and a brigade of tanks ready to defend his hilltop Baabda presidential palace, seven miles southeast of here.

He also has the allegiance of about 2,000 militiamen from Interior Minister Camille Chamoun's National Liberal party and his own Zghorta Liberation Army of about 7,000 irregulars in north Lebanon.

Gen. Ahdab's Beirut garrison has only about 3,000 men, but supporting him is the 24-plane air force and, if it came to a showdown, he probably would be backed by the military high command, which can muster an additional 10,000 troops.

Lt. Ahmed Khatib, who deserted from the regular army and formed the 2,000-man Lebanese Arab Army made up of Moslems, is also against Mr. Franjieh. His force controls most of the major military garrisons in the north and south and thus has access to most of the artillery.

The high command's position was still not clear today. It has given Gen. Ahdab tacit support but, like the Phalangists, it had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Socialists Are Main Winners In French Cantonal Voting

By Don Cook

PARIS, March 14.—France's Socialist party emerged tonight as the clear winner in cantonal elections, and the upsurge of Socialist voting strength put an immediate strain on the party's alliance with the Communists.

Communist party leader Georges Marchais, in a television interview, said that there were signs that the Socialists had failed to turn out solidly to support Communist candidates on the second-round runoff balloting. This, he said, "would be contrary to the spirit of the alliance of the left and a very serious matter" which would be discussed with the Socialists.

The combined Socialist-Communist vote was down slightly from the 56 per cent polled in the first round. But with 52 to 53 per cent of the ballots, the left could still claim, in the words of Socialist leader François Mitterrand, that "a national trend is now established" and the left is clearly in the majority in France for the first time in many years.

Socialists in Front

The Socialists picked up 48 new seats on the cantonal councils —comparable to county councils —and, with a total approaching 475 on this second round, the party is far out in front of all other parties in France. The Gaullists, the Independent Republican party of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the Communists were all hovering around the 300 mark in council seats.

The councils, elected every six years, have little more than a decorative advisory function. The elections tend to revolve around local personalities rather than national issues, and the government, anticipating the leftist upsurge, went out of its way to downgrade their importance.

A total of 1,863 seats were up for election, and about 900 had been decided when candidates received a majority of the votes in the first round. The remainder of the seats were filled today.

Votes Pooled

An exact breakdown of Socialist and Communist votes on the left was impossible to establish in the runoff because the left alliance votes were pooled in support of one party or the other, depending on who had the lead in the first round. In the voting a week ago, the Communists obtained 22.6 per cent and the Socialists showed a very strong 26.5 per cent of the vote—their greatest voting strength in France since the 1950s.

Government leaders minimized the results, even though the voting participation and general interest had been much higher than normal due to the growing political confrontation between the combined left and the parties of the center and right on which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing bases his government. Justice Minister Jean Lecanuet, a centrist member of the government, commented that it was "a light warning." But he said it would have no bearing on the decisive legislative elections, which are still two years off.

© Los Angeles Times.

1066 Battle of Hastings Site Is Up for Sale

By Joseph Collins

LONDON, March 14 (NYT). —The 100-acre field where William, Duke of Normandy, defeated Harold, King of England, in the Battle of Hastings in 1066 is going to be sold to the highest bidder in June.

The battle, which gave the Norman duke control of England and the title of William the Conqueror, was the last time a foreign invader vanquished the English. Norman rule and civilization left their marks on Britain and the French language enriched Anglo-Saxon speech.

Yet the battlefield, part of a 573-acre estate that is on the market, will be auctioned as ordinary property at the Mayfair Hotel in London June 24 unless it is sold privately before then. The present owners cannot afford its upkeep and the inheritance taxes would force its sale eventually, they say.

England is so rich in historical buildings, "littered all over the place," a spokesman for the Department of Environment said yesterday, that a battlefield is not automatically protected as an "ancient monument."

However, in this field, six miles northwest of Hastings, on Oct. 14, 1066, the English were defeated after their King, Harold, was shot in the eye by a Norman arrow, and killed. As night fell, the English fled, leaving the throne of England to William the Conqueror.

William offered thanks for the victory by founding a Benedictine abbey at the battlefield.

Today the abbey is a ruin but a gatehouse is still standing. A 19th-century house nearby is now occupied by Battle Abbey Girls' School. All this is included in the estate.

The estate also includes a 152-acre farm, farmhouse, nine cottages, a 17th-century house, various plots of real estate, including two sites that might be built on, 93 acres of woodland, a lake and a 14th-century building, now used as the Pilgrims Rest Restaurant. The rented parts of the estate produce an annual income of about $8,200.

In addition, there are two parking lots used by thousands of tourists annually, who pay the equivalent of 60 cents (for adults) to visit the abbey and the surrounding area, which is on England's south coast in Sussex.

Three lordships of the manor go with the property but they confer no special privileges.

The estate is now held in trust for Mrs. Evelyn Webster and her family, whose ancestors bought it in 1719.

Col. G. R. Judd of Strutt and Parker, the London agents and auctioneers, offered no estimate of the price expected. He said the possibility that a foreigner might buy it could not be excluded and that it was of much interest to the French.

Sadat Announces Plan to Abrogate Pact With Russia

By Thomas P. Lippman

CAIRO, March 14 (WP).—President Anwar Sadat announced tonight that he wants to abrogate Egypt's treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

In a stunning conclusion to a three-hour speech to the People's Assembly, the nation's parliament, Mr. Sadat said the treaty had become "nothing but a piece of paper" after years of steadily deteriorating relations between the two countries.

He reached his decision, he said, after Moscow refused recently to permit India to supply spare parts and maintenance service for Egypt's Soviet-built MiG-21 aircraft. "I do not fall on my knees except to God almighty," Mr. Sadat told his cheering audience, adding that he could no longer accept Moscow's refusal to supply arms and its insistence that Egypt repay its military debt to Russia with interest.

Technically, the People's Assembly must approve the abrogation of the treaty, but there appeared little doubt that its endorsement of the President's decision would be quick and expressed by an overwhelming vote margin. Mr. Sadat made no reference to a provision in the treaty that requires a year's notice for either side to terminate it.

The treaty, signed in 1971 soon after Mr. Sadat succeeded Gamal Abdel Nasser and originally intended to be effective for 15 years, provided for mutual cooperation in the event of a threat to peace in the Middle East and for Soviet resupply of Egyptian military equipment.

Brezhnev View

Only last month General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev told the 25th congress of the Soviet Communist party that Moscow regarded the treaty as the "long-term basis" for good relations between the two countries. But he also noted that "certain forces are making persistent attempts to undermine Soviet-Egyptian relations."

As described by Mr. Sadat, those forces were mostly the Russians themselves. He renewed his complaint that Moscow has refused to replace military equipment lost in the 1973 war with Israel while making heavy military commitments to Syria and repeated that it had rebuffed Egyptian requests for a delay in repaying its multibillion-dollar debt for arms purchased in the 1960s.

Mr. Sadat also complained that Moscow had opposed the economic "open door" policy which Egypt adopted in 1974 after years of leaning toward Soviet-style socialism.

"If this is their concept of honoring the provisions of this treaty," he said, "then this document is nothing but a piece of paper."

With Mr. Sadat's action, the cycle of Egyptian relations with the superpowers seems to have come full circle since Nasser turned to Moscow for help when the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



AP.

Anwar Sadat

Japan Indicts Key Lockheed Case Figure

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, March 14 (NYT).—Only hours before the statute of limitations expired yesterday, Tokyo's chief prosecutor formally charged Yoshio Kodama, the key figure in the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. bribery scandal here, with failure to pay more than $3.8 million in national income taxes.

They were the first legal charges placed here against those implicated in the Lockheed affair.

The scandal, which has shaken the conservative government and stalled normal parliamentary business for about six weeks, began when Lockheed officials testified in Washington that they had paid $12.6 million in fees, commissions and alleged bribes to senior Japanese officials to promote the sale of Lockheed aircraft.

The prosecutor's charges were made after further police raids last week on offices associated with Lockheed and intense political conferences over President Ford's conditional offer to share bribery evidence with Japanese officials.

Mr. Kodama is accused of failing to declare income totaling $3.8 million for 1972. Under this country's laws, tax offenders rarely go to jail but have to pay fines and back taxes. Prosecution must begin within three tax years, or before midnight yesterday for 1972.

Eventually, Mr. Kodama, 65, one of the most influential power brokers here, may go to trial before a panel of judges in Tokyo District Court. With technicalities and appeals, such cases often take several years.

Later last night, it appeared Mr. Kodama's tax problems had just begun. Officials of the city of Tokyo and the ward of Setagaya, where Mr. Kodama lives in a heavily guarded villa, decided to impose additional penalties and 1972 income taxes of $559,000.

Other investigators, using the three truckloads of Lockheed-related evidence seized in raids Feb. 24, are going over Mr. Kodama's tax reports back to 1970.

Since 1970, Mr. Kodama's declared income, which determined his taxes, averaged about $149,000 a year. Mr. Kodama, whose doctors say he is suffering from a heart ailment, has reportedly admitted during bedside questioning

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

IRA Warns of New Campaign Of Bomb Attacks in England

DUBLIN, March 14 (UPI).—The Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army yesterday warned it would unleash a new wave of bombing attacks in England.

In a statement addressed to the British people rather than to the government, the IRA said that in the first two months of this year it had demonstrated an ability to strike "when and where it is deemed necessary" in England.

"You have labeled us as terrorists..." the IRA said to the British public. "Now we will act as terrorists."

The statement, the bluntest warning issued by the IRA in the last year, was interpreted by IRA sources as heralding a new attack on "soft" targets in England.

The London Sunday Express newspaper quoted Whitehall security chiefs as saying a major Provisional IRA offensive will be launched within 48 hours. Scotland Yard declined to comment on the report.

The IRA statement was handed to selected newsmen for copying, a departure from the usual custom of telephoning such announcements anonymously to newspaper offices.

Although the IRA has maintained the formality of a cease-fire since Feb. 10 of last year, it has claimed responsibility for much of the continuing violence in Northern Ireland.

In Britain, it has been held responsible for a series of bombing attacks in which 61 persons have died and nearly 700 have been injured since August, 1972.

Public Is Target

The statement reflected a belief held by a number of IRA leaders that a substained attack on Britain would provoke the British public into demanding that British troops be withdrawn from Northern Ireland.

The statement said: "We now wish to give solemn warning to the British people: You are the voting public. It is you who have elected the present British government. By your silence or otherwise you condone the actions of that government," it said.

The IRA said the British government was attempting to impose by force an "English solution" on Northern Ireland.

The IRA gave no timetable for its promised campaign of violence.

Israel Devalues, Increases Prices

JERUSALEM, March 14 (UPI). —The Israeli government tonight announced increases in the prices of food, fuel and public transportation by up to 25 per cent.

The government also announced a 3-per-cent devaluation of the Israeli pound. It was the eighth small devaluation since June.

A communiqué said the price of bread would go up 25 per cent; milk, 22 per cent; eggs, 25 per cent, and flour, 25 per cent. The cost of gasoline went up 14.5 per cent. Fares for public transportation will rise 25 per cent later in the month.

After Purchase From Lockheed

Bonn Probes Costly Decision To Make F-104 Modifications

By Michael Getler

BONN, March 14 (WP).—A special investigative office of the West German Defense Ministry has begun a quiet probe into another aspect of the controversial 16-year-old U.S.-German F-104 Starfighter project, looking for possible signs of bribery.

The investigation, according to informed sources, does not center on the initial purchase of the plane from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. by the postwar West German Luftwaffe in 1959. Rather, it is focused on the extensive and expensive series of West German subcontracts with other U.S. companies to modify the plane with complex electronic equipment for several years after the initial purchase.

Informants here stress that there is no evidence at this point of political or governmental payoffs in connection with the modification contracts which completely transformed the role of the Starfighter at an added cost that may have run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

But there is suspicion among some U.S. specialists as well as some Germans, because many of the changes in the plane have been viewed as controversial and at least some were considered unnecessary.

Lockheed Outgrowth

The inquiry into circumstances around the major modification of the Starfighter is an outgrowth here of the larger U.S. Senate subcommittee investigation into Lockheed payoffs in several countries, including allegations that West German politicians and political parties also received money from Lockheed to pave the way for the original F-104 sales.

The original allegations of Lockheed payoffs to West Germany's Christian Social Union party were made by a former Lockheed agent in Germany, Ernest Hauser. In 1959, at the time of the original F-104 purchase, the Defense Ministry was headed by Franz-Josef Strauss, now head of the CSU and a one-time friend of Mr. Hauser.

But Mr. Strauss has repeatedly denied that he or the CSU got any money, directly or indirectly, from Lockheed and the Senate subcommittee chairman, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, acknowledged on Friday that his panel had failed to find "conclusive" evidence that would support allegations of Lockheed political payoffs in West Germany.

Informants here said that five trips to West Germany by subcommittee staff members also had failed to turn up any "concrete" evidence backing Mr. Hauser's allegations.

Japan Indicts Key Lockheed Case Figure

(Continued from Page 1)

that he had not declared all of his income.

Much of the undeclared income is believed to be commissions and fees paid to Mr. Kodama for his services as Lockheed's secret agent. For instance, Mr. Kodama is charged with not reporting $3.8 million in 1972, the year during which All Nippon Airways here announced its purchase of Lockheed TriStars. The fleet now numbers 15, with 6 more on order.

Informed sources said that, if guilty, Mr. Kodama's back taxes and penalties for the last three years might total more than $5.1 million.

On Thursday, investigators launched another raid on the Marubeni Trading Co., seeking missing documents that deal with the movement of Lockheed funds into Japan.

Marubeni, one of Japan's largest international trading companies, served as Lockheed's official sales agent here. The Japanese firm announced Friday that it is severing its relationship with the U.S. aircraft company effective April 9.

Authorities are investigating Marubeni for violation of foreign-exchange laws and possible involvement in the alleged bribery of Japanese officials.

ITT Admits Payoffs

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. has admitted that it made payoffs to officials and customers in foreign countries.

ITT said it had paid $3.8 million to foreign customers or government officials during the last five years.

In a special report prepared for its stockholders, ITT said no laws had been broken in the 80 countries where the firm did about $50 billion worth of business in a five-year period ending last year.

"In many areas of the world it is not unusual and often accepted as normal practice to give presents or make payments of modest value to government functionaries in order to expedite administrative action or secure procedural assistance," the report said.

The company provided no details of the transactions and an ITT spokesman declined to elaborate beyond a two-page statement, which also said $4,300 was expended in the United States. ITT said these expenditures "could be considered to be direct or indirect contributions to federal election campaigns." Political contributions by corporations to U.S. federal election campaigns are illegal.

ITT also reported making $60,000 in political contributions overseas during the five-year period. Those payments were legal, ITT said.



Associated Press.

PROTEST IN BRUSSELS—Leftist demonstrators at rally held Saturday called to protest Belgian economic policies.

2 Senators Ask U.S. to Probe Rights Abuses in South Korea

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP).—Two U.S. senators have said that they are asking the State Department to make a detailed investigation of human rights in South Korea following the arrest of influential civic and political leaders there.

Under provisions of a new foreign aid bill in its final stage of congressional consideration, such an investigation could be the first step in a procedure to terminate U.S. military and economic aid because of violations of human rights.

Senators Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said Friday they would rely on this provision as soon as it becomes law.

State Department officials said a review of the rights situation in Korea will be undertaken when the request from the senators is formally received. Senior officials have long privately expressed unhappiness with President Chung Hee Park's periodic campaigns of repression against domestic opposition, but have withheld public criticism.

The senators condemned the U.S. executive branch for paying only lip service to democratic principles in Korea, saying it gave the impression that the United States condones or contributes to "the long wave of oppression."

dents and opponents of the regime in the faculties.

Some here see the measure as having a more long-range effect than the charges placed last week against 11 political dissidents for having allegedly advocated the government's overthrow. The new academic rule affects the schooling of the next generation of leaders in a hierarchical Asian society greatly influenced by its educated elite.

A measure of the importance attached to the dismissals is that Mr. Park personally reviewed the list before it became official. The timing was considered significant because throughout the 20th century spring has been a season of turmoil and rebellion in Korea—especially on the campuses, which were closed for several weeks last spring.

Estimates of the number of teachers suddenly out of work range from the Ministry of Education's figure of 416 up to more than 500.

Some of those dismissed said that three-quarters of the ousters were for political reasons. The ministry denies any political motives. The teachers are not identified here because it is against South Korean law to criticize the government to foreign correspondents.

"I cannot teach now," said a professor. "I cannot study. I cannot write. I have packed my books and gone home."

Like others interviewed, she spoke softly. Since she was in a public place her eyes constantly darted back and forth watching for the plainclothes agents in blue suits who regularly attend classes, church services and other gatherings.

Seal Protectors Ready in Canada

ST. ANTHONY, Newfoundland, March 14 (Reuters).—Opponents of Canada's annual seal hunt said here they planned to stand in front of five Norwegian ships due to ram through the ice at the start of the killing season tomorrow.

Members of the Greenpeace Foundation environmental group said they would shield seal pups with their bodies. The Vancouver-based group's president, Bob Hunter, said the foundation feared that seals were in danger of extinction and had set up a protest base camp on Belle Isle, 40 miles from here.

A similar plan, using airline hostesses to position themselves between the Norwegians and the seals, has been announced by the International Fund for Animal Welfare. The government has said that 127,000 seals can be killed this year, 23,000 fewer than last year.

Park Regime Purges 400 College Teachers

SEOUL, March 14 (NYT).—The government of President Park has forced the dismissal or resignation of more than 400 university professors.

The ousters, made under provisions of a new academic "tenure" law, have been officially described as being designed to weed out "idle" and "incompetent" instructors from 31 public and 67 private universities.

But in the view of many in and outside the academic community here, the new system represents yet another step in a determined effort by the Park government to sever contacts between South Korea's 220,000 stu-

Sofia Says Agent Infiltrated U.S. Radio in Europe

VIENNA, March 14 (Reuters).—Bulgaria yesterday announced the return to Sofia of an undercover agent who, it said, had successfully infiltrated the U.S.-financed Radio Free Europe.

A statement by the Ministry of Internal Affairs named the man as Hrisan Georgiev Hristov and said he was now back in Bulgaria after 11 years in the West.

The announcement, carried by BTA news agency, said Mr. Hristov had "worked to reveal the subversive activities of the CIA, Radio Free Europe and hostile émigrés working against the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

In Munich today, an RFE spokesman said that the agent named by Bulgaria had never worked for the station.

Yesterday, the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia called for the closure of RFE and another U.S.-financed station, Radio Liberty, describing them as relics of the cold war.

Another Communist agent, Czechoslovak Capt. Pavel Minarik, recently returned to Prague after working for seven years at RFE.

Three Newsmen Barred

BONN, March 14 (Reuters).—East Germany has barred three West German radio correspondents from covering the Leipzig industrial fair on the grounds that their stations interfere in the internal affairs of Socialist states, a government spokesman said here yesterday.

The stations, whose programs are mostly beamed abroad, are Deutschlandfunk and Deutsche Welle.

July 4th Comes On a Feb. 21 In Liberia

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—The U.S. Embassy in Liberia has notified the State Department that it has already held its July 4 Bicentennial celebration—on Feb. 21.

"In July we're right in the middle of the rainy season," Maurice Bean, who heads the embassy in Monrovia, explained in a telegram. The party was held at the Voice of America office in Careysburg in conjunction with Washington's birthday.

About 1,200 U.S. residents and tourists were invited.

Brown Joins Primary Race

(Continued from Page 1)

workers and white suburban liberals.

His political philosophy is a strange melange of liberalism and conservatism, with occasional overtones of Zen Buddhism. He is against busing, against big federal expenditures, against permissive court decisions in criminal matters. Yet he has backed the farm-labor organizers and he said on Friday that the two biggest issues facing the nation were "full employment and the husbanding of limited resources."

Gov. Brown's candidacy, together with possible favorite-son efforts by Sen. John Glenn jr. in Ohio and Rep. Peter Rodino jr. in New Jersey—both of which states hold primaries on the same day as California—could rob any of the active candidates of a chance to show the final burst of strength needed to win a first-ballot nomination.

3 Possibilities

That, politicians were saying yesterday, could lead in any one of three directions:

• It could open the way for the nomination of Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, an inactive candidate, possibly with Gov. Brown contributing the key votes in return for the vice-presidential nomination. Gov. Brown said that discussion of that possibility seemed "presumptuous" to him.

Joseph Cerrell, a leading Democratic political consultant in Los Angeles who has represented Mr. Humphrey in California for some time, said he expected a large number of Humphrey supporters to be on the Brown delegate slates.

• It could lead to a deal between Gov. Brown and one of the active candidates, possibly former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, who agrees with Gov. Brown on a number of issues and shares some of his new-face, anti-Washington appeal.

• Or it could conceivably lead to a nomination of Gov. Brown himself, after a prolonged period of negotiation either in the weeks between the California primary and the convention or at the convention itself after a deadlock.

Paris Transport Strike

PARIS, March 14 (Reuters).—Paris Metro and bus services are expected to be severely disrupted tomorrow following strike calls by unions pressing for higher pay and better working conditions.

Rebel Issues 2d Ultimatum To Franjieh

(Continued from Page 1)

hoped that Mr. Franjieh could be persuaded without force to resign. Its readiness to commit itself to a violent showdown was not definitive.

"With the high command and the air force, Ahdab would certainly win but the fighting would be bloody and costly," diplomatic observers said.

Gen. Ahdab said in a radio broadcast today that Mr. Franjieh should "not forget that he was elected President by a one-vote majority, and now the Chamber of Deputies, with a two-thirds majority, is urging him to resign.

"This obstinacy will force the Reform Movement, which is still carrying its weapons, to resolve the situation," the general stated, adding that "Such action will lead to bloodshed and the movement does not want this." He said he held Mr. Franjieh "totally responsible."

A parliamentary spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Franjieh had refused to honor a petition signed by two-thirds of the Chamber of Deputies and spurned a last-minute appeal by a seven-man delegation that asked him to reconsider and step down "for the good of the country and the presidency."

'Put Me on Trial'

"He said no. He said, 'If you want to put me on trial, then go ahead,'" the spokesman claimed.

The parliamentary vote was held during a 12-hour session interrupted several times by emotional phone calls between Mr. Franjieh and parliamentary Speaker Kamal Assad.

Mr. Chamoun said today that he "supports every word and phrase contained in the Phalangist statement . . . [about] constitutional institutions." He added: "I declare total and absolute support to the President of the republic."

Another powerful rightist leader, the Rev. Sherbel Qassis, chairman of the militant Maronite monastic orders, also declared opposition to the call for Mr. Franjieh's resignation.

Assad Puts Off Trip

PARIS, March 14 (AP).—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad has postponed a three-day official visit to France, due to have begun tomorrow, because of the Lebanese crisis, the French government announced last night.

Rome Embassy Raid Fatal to a Passerby

ROME, March 14 (AP).—A passerby was killed and two other persons were injured today when a group of about 20 youths threw 10 firebombs at the Spanish Embassy to the Holy See in the Piazza di Spagna, police reported.

A man of about 50 was found shot to death in the park at the top of the Spanish Steps, where police had chased the youths after the bombing attack. Witnesses said the man had been walking with a woman friend when he was felled by a bullet. It was not immediately clear if the shot was fired by police or one of the youths. Damage to the embassy was minor.

Italy Frees Kappler, Dying Nazi Colonel

ROME, March 14 (Reuters).—Italian Defense Minister Arnaldo Forlani has suspended the life sentence imposed in 1948 on former Nazi SS Col. Herbert Kappler, who is reported to be dying of stomach cancer in Rome, the Defense Ministry said today.

Kappler, 68, however, is apparently too ill to be moved from the military hospital here. He was convicted for ordering the massacre of 335 men and boys in Rome in 1944 in reprisal for the killing of 33 Germans by partisans. His release was recently requested by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Leadership Crisis Cited

Europe Expressing Concern On U.S. Ability to Lead West

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, March 14 (NYT).—Concern is spreading in Europe about the willingness and ability of the United States to sustain a coherent foreign policy as leader of the West.

Senior European officials say that this will be a major issue for discussion when government heads of the Common Market nations meet in Luxembourg on April 1, as it was in talks in Nice last month between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany.

So far, the only high-ranking politician to give clear public expression to Western European worries was West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher. He said on television recently: "The United States should make the limits of permissible [Soviet] behavior clear. It should be in everybody's interest, that, in a decisive phase like the present, the U.S. government be capable of action, even during an election campaign."

Privately, major leaders have become increasingly vocal about what they consider to be the uncertainty of U.S. intentions and what Mr. Schmidt has called the "leadership crisis" in the West.

Domestic Affairs

There has been an outpouring of analyses on the issue by influential commentators in the French and West German press recently and to a lesser extent in Britain and Italy, which are concentrating on domestic affairs.

Angola and growing fears about the fate of Africa generally have given impetus to the new European perceptions. So has President Ford's statement about dropping the word "détente" from his vocabulary.

Moreover, what the United States has not said or done in the foreign policy field lately has become at least as important to the Europeans as the jumble of views echoing from the primary hustings across the nation. Leaders know and accept, although reluctantly, that in a presidential election year it is hard to get decisive action and clear, authoritative policy positions from Washington.

But they are troubled by the silence on the basic principles of U.S. foreign policy—which have had general bipartisan support for more than a generation—at a time when they see a shift in the Soviet-U.S. balance.

'Soviet Expansionism'

"It is the physics of water pressure," said a high French official. "American superiority and urge to expand has receded because of Vietnam. The vacuum is being filled by increased Soviet expansionism."

The phrases that appear in public from unofficial analysts are more drastic and less precise. They speak of "eclipse," "withdrawal," "paralysis," "neo-isolationism." Nothing has come from Washington to ease these European doubts, they note.

Continental foreign ministries are aware of a delicate diplomatic reason for the silence. Moscow has not yet answered the latest U.S. proposal on agreements to limit strategic arms, an official said, and "we should know before the end of the month whether there will be an agreement this year."

If there is, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev can be expected to make his long-postponed visit to Washington by late spring and major U.S. foreign policy statements would be reserved for that summit meeting. But if there is no agreement, Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would probably want to give a different, tone to a basic policy declaration and the European official suggested that they are waiting to decide what emphasis to make.

Fundamentals Unclear

Either way, the fundamentals of U.S. leadership and determination to defend the West, which were so long taken for granted, have become unclear to the point that European leaders feel obliged to take stock of the new situation.

That will be done at the Luxembourg meeting and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is understood to be considering calling for some kind of European initiative to solidify and reinforce the allied position in the rest of the world. It is not clear what kind of initiative might be undertaken, a series of quiet understandings on concrete issues, such as support for moderate or pro-Western African leaders, is more likely than a dramatic proposal.

Some Europeans, particularly on the left and among the remnants of orthodox Gaullism, continue to denounce "American efforts at domination" and "intervention," especially U.S. warnings against allowing Communists in West European governments.

But even among Socialists who were offended by what they see as efforts to influence French and Italian politics, there is growing talk of the need for Europe to support the U.S. will to lead.

Kissinger Aides Get Reprimands In Talks' 'Leaks'

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has officially reprimanded two of his closest State Department associates for disclosing without specific authorization some excerpts from Mr. Kissinger's hitherto unpublished conversations with Middle East leaders.

The officials were disciplined for "errors" in judgment in providing material from secret memorandums of conversations to Edward Sheehan, who wrote an article in the current issue of Foreign Policy Quarterly on Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy.

Mr. Kissinger has already acknowledged giving general approval to his aides to "help" Mr. Sheehan with his writing project but said he was "thunderstruck" when he found the material from the records of his conversations with Arab and Israeli leaders.

Lawrence Eagleburger, the State Department's deputy under secretary for management, who conducted the inquiry into the disclosures for Mr. Kissinger, told a news conference Friday that Alfred Atherton jr., assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, had taken full responsibility for providing the material and been "severely reprimanded" by Mr. Kissinger.

Harold Saunders, who was Mr. Atherton's former deputy and is now head of the State Department's Intelligence and Research Division, was given a milder reprimand. Mr. Eagleburger said, because he read from a memorandum of the conversations to Mr. Sheehan on instructions from Mr. Atherton.

Sadat Seeks To Drop Pac

(Continued from Page 1)

late U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles denied financi for the Aswan High Dam 23 years ago. Under Nasser, and up until the 1973 war under Mr. Sad Moscow was the chief patr and supplier of arms and e nomic influence for Egypt.

U.S. Role in Area

Now, Mr. Sadat said, the United States holds "99 per cent the cards" in the Middle E and while "we reject dependen and ideology of any sort" in de ing with the superpowers, Eg is clearly in the U.S. sphere influence.

This change was made p sible, he said, by the end Washington's "blind support Israel" and the end, after 1973 war, of the U.S. belief Israeli invincibility.

The recent decision by Ford administration to seek c gressional approval for limited U arms sales to Egypt was n mentioned directly in Mr. Sada speech. But he did say that policies of seeking good relatic with Washington while movi away from Moscow have made possible for "all the Arabs purchase arms from any count without a monopoly of any sor

Until he turned to foreig policy at the end, most of President's address concern domestic and inter-Arab affa

Among other things he c nounced a "campaign of de directed against the governm and me personally." He accu the Egyptian press, one of t freest in the Arab world, of sha ing confidence in his leaders by giving prominent display unsubstantiated reports of c ruption in high places.

Nasserites Assailed

Mr. Sadat renewed his attac on Nasser followers and timates, who, he said, think t are running Egypt.

The President drew a pred tably gloomy picture of Egy economic situation and said t an austerity program would drafted by Premier Mamdo salem.

He chastised the leader neighboring Libya, Col. Moam Qadhafi, for his currently c relations with the Soviet Un He said Col. Qadhafi forme opposed Moscow because he lieved the Russians were athe and neo-colonialist and as sarcastically: "Has Qadh changed or has the Soviet Un dropped atheism?"

USAF Discloses Big Saudi Proje

WASHINGTON, March (UPI).—The Air Force has nounced the final part of $3-billion program to revamp Saudi Arabian Air Force 100 F-5 jet fighter bombers the training, parts and airfie to go with them.

The contract made public week would give the North Corp., of Hawthorne, Calif., billion for training of mai nance personnel, construct and other services. The first ment of $732,000 was authori and Congress has approved program.

The U.S. government is equipping the entire milit structure of the Arab coun including construction of Saudi Naval Academy and tra ing and equipping the Natio Guard.

Geneva Cyclists Protes

GENEVA, March 14 (Reute —About 100 persons rode bicyc through central Geneva today protest pollution and vehicu noise.





earch Ends or Seamen ff U.K. Coast

enchmen Missing ter Storm at Sea

From Wire Dispatches

LYMOUTH, England, March —British aircraft and ships ed off the search today for rivors from three French wlers in a Breton fishing fleet ck by a gale off Britain's thwest coast Friday night.

Mountainous seas whipped by *mile-an-hour* gales continued disrupt shipping in the En- h Channel and the Bay of ay yesterday before abating.

There is no chance at all that of the people missing will be alive," a spokesman for British Navy search and ue headquarters here said. r men are known to have and 16 others are believed ing. A French aircraft con- ed the search until nightfall.

he British frigates Naiad and lo found wreckage today 35 s west of the Scilly Islands no more codies were discover- It was not known from which s the wreckage came.

sterday, the bodies of four from the French trawler Ta- go were picked up by another ler in the fleet. Two other from the Tamengo are still ing.

signs were found of the ler Krugen, last heard of rday morning in high winds huge seas. The Krugen ra- d that it had engine failure a failing radio. Nothing of ship or its five crew members been heard since.

e supertanker Olympic Brav- broke in two on rocks near t yesterday, representing the d's costliest shipwreck. The 00-ton vessel, insured for $50 on, came apart off the is- of Ushant, where it ran nd six weeks ago.

e Olympic Bravery, a victim slump in the tanker market, on its way to be laid up in ay when it hit the Ushant s.

owner, the Onassis Shipping held out little hope of saving ship. A Dutch salvage com- whose divers examined the said that refloating and re- costs would be higher than nsurance value.

e French air-sea service on full alert yesterday to with a host of distress calls. most dramatic rescue opera- was completed by French opters from a naval base n defied high winds to pluck fety the 10-man crew of the sh cargo vessel Frendo Star, h had been abandoned.

ritime officials reported the ship was listing at about grees, 100 miles off the west- coast of France, and would likely sink.

0 U.S. Firms e Said to Aid abs' Boycott

W YORK, March 14 (WP). e Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has charg- here that more than 200 corporations and 25 large nercial banks are helping to ve the Arab League's eco- c boycott against Israel.

hteen companies were cited he Jewish organization for itting to Arab restrictions st doing business with l.

e remainder of the 200 cor- ions—including some of the known names in U.S. indus- belong to the various Arab- ican chambers of commerce have been set up to promote between U.S. companies Mideast countries. The ADL the chambers "regularly ate boycott documents for rabs."

e 25 banks participate in boycott by processing "boy- tainted letters of credit" in course of financing U.S.- trade, according to the ADL. e Jewish organization, which its charges were based on ational field investigation. the companies and banks in cases are not violating any riminal statutes by com- g with the boycott. But the claimed they are violating policy as enunciated in the rt Administration Act of which opposes restrictive practices and boycotts st countries friendly to the ed States.

use Unit For Delay Standards on Cars

ASHINGTON, March 14 —The House Commerce mittee agreed last week to d for two years the dead- for auto manufacturers to ice vehicles that meet gent anti-pollution stan- s.

e extension came after two of debate between Rep. Paul y, D-Fla., who sought ber emissions standards to et health, and Rep. John ell, D-Mich., who sought r controls to aid the auto stry.



Associated Press.

VOTER-TO-BE—President Ford holds a young North Carolinian during a weekend campaign stop in Greensboro.

Madrid Businessmen Warn That Strikes Imperil Economy

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, March 14 (NYT).—The Madrid Business Council, an organization representing industry in the area, warned yesterday that the current strike wave was imperiling Spain's industrial development and the survival of its industries.

The council's statement was one of several that contributed to the climate of political and economic anxiety. The minister of education, Carlos Robles Piquer, declared, for example, that "extremist groups" were seeking to paralyze, and perhaps destroy, Spanish universities by physical violence.

The alarm in business circles was provoked by the fact that in the first two months of this year, 36 million man-hours were lost by strikes. This is double the figure for all of last year.

The Madrid council listed the following consequences: Firms are unable to generate enough cash to meet their most pressing obligations; investment plans cannot be carried out because of increasing insecurity; low or nonexistent productivity prevents satisfaction of just wage claims or improvement of working conditions, and firms are unable to create new jobs.

"These consequences can only be overcome within a climate of work, order, peace and justice for the achievement of which everyone, in government, in management and in labor, should feel solidarity and responsibility," the council said.

The weekly periodical Doblon commented yesterday that striking workers had no interest in seeing their company or the capitalist system collapse and that their demands were essentially economic. Leftist groups declared that, if the strikes had gone on for so long in many places, it was because management had refused to negotiate with workers' representatives. These representatives are often chosen outside the official syndical organization because the latter is considered undemocratic and unrepresentative.

Conflicts in the state-run university system last week caused the indefinite closing of the Univedsity of Zaragoza. Since the police were removed from the campuses a few weeks ago, students all over Spain have been staging frequent assemblies to protest various issues.

Universities Cited

Mr. Robles Piquer cited the cases of the universities of Santiago de Compostela, Salamanca and Zaragoza, where he said university property had been damaged by "extremist" groups.

A group of seven professors in Barcelona declared the problem in the universities was not that of simple destruction but "that of a persistent and studied campaign of penetration and control by the Communist party."

But a professor in Madrid, Luis Gonzalez Seara, who heads the company that publishes Cambio 16, the country's most popular weekly, declared that the basic problem was the university students' concern over a lack of public freedoms.

Kremlin Protests New York Blast

MOSCOW, March 14 (UPI).—The Foreign Ministry has summoned U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel to lodge a protest over the latest in a series of violent incidents involving Soviet institutions in New York, an embassy spokesman said.

The complaint concerned an explosion late last week that shattered several windows in the Manhattan office of Aeroflot, the Soviet state airline. No one was injured in the blast and damage was minor.

Mr. Stoessel assured Foreign Ministry officials that all possible measures were being taken to protect Soviet property and citizens in the United States, the spokesman said.

Link to Company Delays Transfer Of Pentagon Aide

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—The nomination of a former Martin Marietta Co. executive to a new post in the Pentagon is being held up following disclosure that he accepted a Pentagon post in 1963 after the huge defense contractor promised him a job when he returned.

"The nomination obviously will not be reported until this matter" can be discussed, a staff member of the Senate Armed Services Committee said Friday.

He said the committee probably will meet this week on the nomination of Albert Hall to be assistant secretary of the Air Force for research and development.

Mr. Hall was research director at the Pentagon from 1963 to 1965. He returned to Martin Marietta but was again rehired by the Pentagon, in 1971, as assistant defense secretary for intelligence.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., asked the committee chairman, John Stennis, D-Miss., to delay action on Mr. Hall and Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements also requested that action be withheld until he could look into the situation.

Sen. Proxmire said an arrangement between Martin Marietta and Mr. Hall in 1963 was of questionable legality and appears to represent a serious conflict of interest.

6 Slain in Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, March 14 (AP).—Five members of a family and a visitor were shot to death Friday night in the basement of the family's home in Bensalem Township, in suburban Bucks County. Police identified them as John Abt and his wife, Margaret, both 50, their children Margie, 19, Cathy, 15, and John, 13, and Margie's boyfriend, Garson Engel, 20.

Great Lakes Need 10-Year Cleanup

OTTAWA, March 14 (NYT).—A joint Canadian-U.S. governmental board has reported here that it will take more than a decade to clean up the polluted waters of the Great Lakes.

Canada and the United States signed an agreement four years ago to improve the quality of the lake water. Residents of lakeside areas had been led to believe erroneously that the job would be done by now, the report stated.

News Analysis

Vitoria in Basque Region Is Symbol of Spain's Trauma

By Jim Hoagland

VITORIA, Spain, March 14 (WP).—Until early this month, this provincial Basque capital was known largely for its determined effort to climb out of rural poverty and for its local wine. Now Vitoria has become a symbol of the problems confronting the rule of King Juan Carlos.

Residents of other towns drive to Vitoria to stare silently at the bullet holes in the plate glass windows of the church of St. Francis of Assisi, and at the burn marks near the altar where a tear gas bomb exploded.

The police fired into the church March 3 to break up a workers' meeting and then shot four workers to death as they fled the church. Flowers and a small wooden cross mark a bloodstained spot on the pavement near the church where one of the workers died.

The government has blamed professional revolutionaries for fomenting the strife that led to Vitoria's spasm of violence and the big anti-government demonstrations that followed. The truth of the events in Vitoria seems to be more complex and ultimately perhaps far more dangerous for the unsteady three-month-old government of Juan Carlos.

The story of Vitoria is one of a breakdown of some of the most important components of the authoritarian system through which Generalissimo Francisco Franco ruled Spain before his death in November and of the failure of Juan Carlos's regime to take hold thus far.

Vitoria has underscored for all of Spain the climate of uncertainty that the King's limited and cautious program of liberalization has created as he tries to balance the growing demand for change and the fears of an entrenched oligarchy.

Neither dissidents nor police are sure where the limits of the new tolerance are. The moderate political parties the King has allowed to function openly since he came to power showed themselves to be too weak to affect the situation here. The overreaction of the police has caused some to question whether the Madrid government is in full control of the security forces.

Moreover, the underlying causes of the strife are not limited to this newly industrialized city or even to the traditionally troublesome Basque provinces of the north. The causes are social and economic and are present throughout Spain.

"We can claim no credit for the mass actions here," a leading Basque separatist said. "They had nothing to do with Basque nationalism."

Widespread Strikes

More than 20,000 workers are out on strike in the northern provinces in circumstances similar to those that touched off the Vitoria killings. Tens of thousands more are on strike in Barcelona and in the south.

Dissidents here portray the government's response to Vitoria as a return to Franco's hard line on law and order and treating all dissent as a Communist plot against the state. Two Vitoria labor leaders were formally charged with sedition in Madrid yesterday and five others are being held without charge.

Vitoria is a potent symbol of the crossroads that Spain confronts. There are visible divisions here in the capital of Alava, long known as "the poor sister" of the prosperous Basque provinces where industrialization and commerce are more highly developed than in the rest of Spain.

An upper class that prospered under the rule of Franco, whom Alava supported in the Spanish Civil War, lives in mansions that cluster around the 15th-century cathedral in the city's old town. Family coats of arms are emblazoned on their balconies.

A decade ago Vitoria's population was 80,000 and the prerogatives and power of the old town were clearly delineated. That began to change when the industrialists of San Sebastian, hemmed in by the sea and mountains, started to place their new factories in Vitoria, which offered lower taxes.

Workers from other provinces poured in, raising the population to 180,000 today. A new town of brick tenements sprang up. New churches with activist young priests opened, including the modern structure of St. Francis, where orange metal beams converge into a cross over a bare concrete altar.

Franco's death and the hopes for liberalization that it unleashed occurred in the midst of Spain's worst economic crisis since its industrialization boom began in the early 1960s. Increasing layoffs and the new government's decree of a ceiling of 14 per cent on wage raises touched off a nationwide series of strikes.

It was against this background that 7,000 workers in Vitoria's metal and auto assembly industries went out on strike two months ago. Their demands at first were purely economic, centering on a $150-a-month raise, sick pay and pensions.

But the stakes quickly escalated as the workers met daily in churches throughout the city with the support of sympathetic priests.

The government-recognized labor unions are organized "vertically" in each factory. There is a government-appointed labor representative and the union includes management as well as workers, who are forbidden to organize across factory lines by craft.

Committees Formed

The Vitoria strikers formed their own committees by craft and repudiated the old union organization. They demanded that the factory owners bargain with the representatives elected by the workers' committees, a demand that most owners have rejected.

Official sources yesterday distributed a report asserting that revolutionary priests and agitators had organized the workers for political reasons and pushed them into a confrontation with the police, who acted only in self-defense.

The workers deny both assertions. They recount that efforts by political parties to take over the committees were rejected by the workers' sessions.

They also point out that the owners of two small factories who agreed to bargain with the representatives of the workers were able to reach quick agreements to end strikes against them.

The government's version suggests that the Communist party's illegal labor organization, the Workers' Commissions movement, played the major role in organizing the strikes. Government-inspired news reports have claimed that Jesus Fernandez Naves, one of the leaders charged with sedition, received money from Polish and French Communist labor groups.

Mr. Naves, a manual laborer, came to Vitoria from the mining region of Asturias more than two years ago. His fellow workers say that he is in fact a member of the far left Anti-Capitalists' Organization, which opposes the Communist party and would not have been receiving Communist donations.

"There were Communists, Trotskyites and Socialists on the local committees, yes," said a lawyer who worked with the labor groups. "But when they tried to go beyond the economic and union issues, they were shouted down at the meetings."

The police had not moved to break up daily meetings in the churches. But tension grew in the region as the unrest spread and on March 3 special units were brought in to halt street demonstrations. According to the workers, a group of marchers was fired on and the workers retaliated by erecting barricades throughout the city and overturning cars in the main streets.

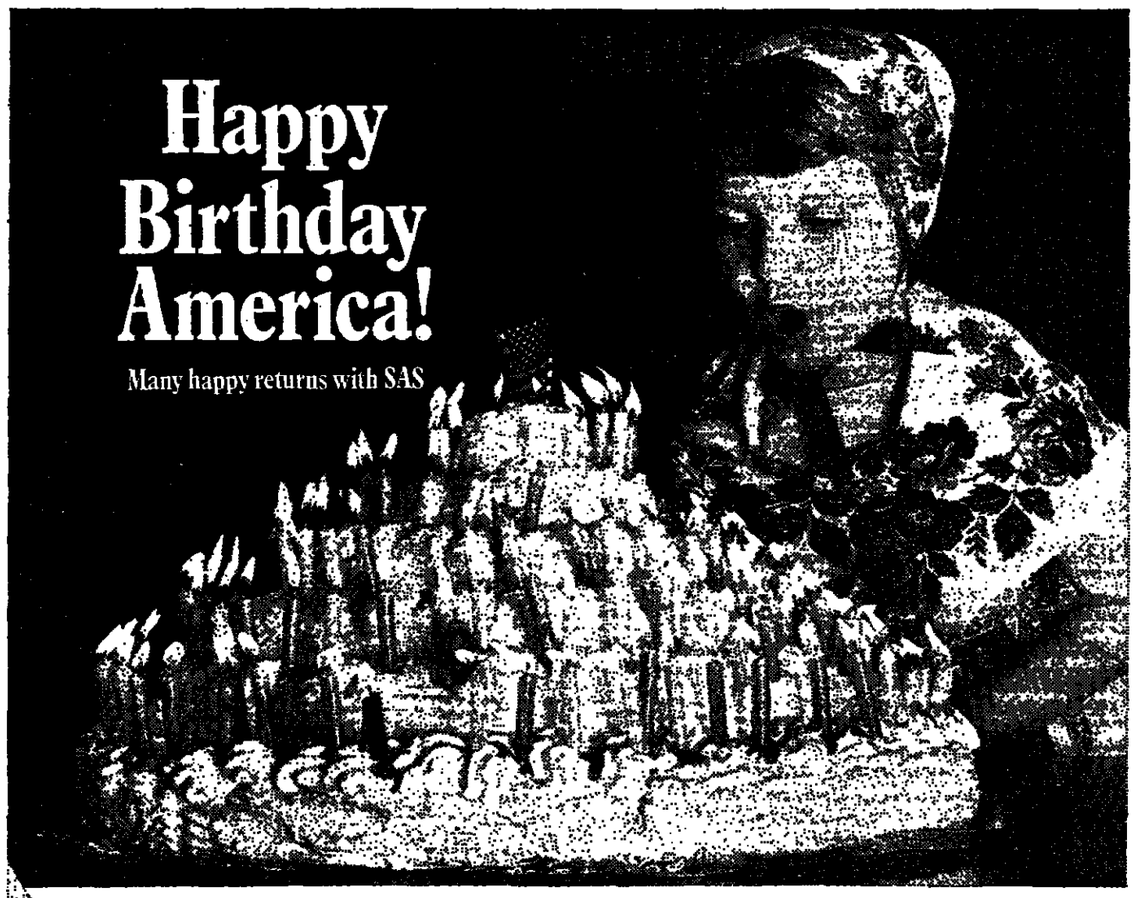
Witnesses said that the police fired tear gas into the church of St. Francis after workers refused to obey promptly a command to leave the church. As the workers poured out and a crowd gathered behind the police, they opened fire.

"It may have been panic," a militant said. "Or it may have been a message for the central government that the police would not tolerate any reforms. We don't know. But we do know it was a massacre. And we will avenge it."



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Kentucky House Enters 19th Century

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 14 (UPI).—More than 100 years after the fact, the Kentucky House of Representatives has voted to ratify the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.

The three amendments were adopted in the wake of the Civil War to guarantee more equal rights, especially for blacks.

The 13th Amendment, ratified in 1865, abolished slavery; the 14th, ratified in 1868, guarantees equal protection of the law, and the 15th, ratified in 1870, guarantees the right to vote.

Britain to Accept Japan A-Waste

LONDON, March 14 (Reuters).—The government has decided to let used nuclear fuel from Japan be reprocessed in this country for storage disposal, despite protests by ecologists.

Subject to a contract now under negotiation, 4,000 tons of spent fuel would be sent here from Japan for reprocessing by a state-owned firm over 10 to 15 years, starting around 1979. The contract is estimated to be worth £500 million to Britain and would involve British construction of a new plant.

In the last two years, British Nuclear Fuels, Ltd., has received about 2,000 tons of used nuclear fuel from Britain's nuclear power program and about 320 tons from overseas contracts. After reprocessing, about 3 per cent of the fuel is left as highly radioactive, liquid waste, which has to be safely stored for more than half a million years.

Nonproliferation Steps

6 Nations Will Join Group of 7 Setting Curbs on A-Arms Data

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT).—The group of seven "nuclear-exporting" countries that have agreed on safeguard guidelines to try to prevent a spread of atomic weapons will be expanded by six countries later this year, West European and East European diplomats reported yesterday.

The six are the Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, East Germany and Poland.

The guidelines were adopted by the seven so-called supplier countries in January following nine months of secret meetings by representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Canada, West Germany and Japan.

All seven are countries engaged in the business of selling nuclear reactors and technology and, in some cases, fuel reprocessing equipment. The latter, it is felt by the Ford administration, could be turned into facilities for making atomic bombs.

Indian Atomic Device

The example of India, which detonated an atomic device in 1974 drawing on technology developed in conjunction with an imported Canadian reactor, is cited as a prime example of the inadvertent spread of nuclear weapon-making capability.

This event prompted the United States to convene the secret suppliers' conference as a means of developing basic rules of behavior on future international exports of nuclear technology and equipment. The secrecy was demanded principally by France.

The United States suggested that the group be limited to make it easier to achieve maximum basic agreement, U.S. officials said. France, a reluctant member of the group to begin with, also recommended that "borderline" nuclear countries be kept out.

As a result, a number of countries that are on the threshold of entering the nuclear export business were excluded from the secret supplier meetings in London, to the great annoyance of some of them.

Knocking at the Door

But now that the seven have concluded agreement on basic principles to govern their exports, the threshold exporters are knocking at the door, the diplomats reported.

They said that the six would probably be invited to attend a follow-up conference of the seven supplier countries tentatively scheduled to take place in London in June.

Britain has already advised Sweden of the details of the London meetings and is urging the others to accept the addition of Sweden to the supplier group. Britain has also informed the Dutch of the safeguard proceedings. The Soviet Union has indicated that it would agree to the expansion on condition that East Germany and Poland—both of which have well-developed atomic research programs—also be admitted.

Arabs Urge Ban On Israeli Rites On Temple Mount

TEL AVIV, March 14 (UPI).—An Arab leader has called on Israel to ban Jews from praying on the Temple Mount, a Jerusalem site holy to Judaism and Islam.

"Only one move can ease the tension, said Mohammed Ali Ja'Abri, mayor of Hebron. He was interviewed by a newspaper on the series of anti-Israeli protests held during recent weeks in the West Bank area captured by Israel from Jordan in 1967.

"The government must come out with an unequivocal statement forbidding Jews to enter Temple Mount to pray and impose heavy sentences on offenders," Mr. Ja'Abri said.

There have been sporadic protests in West Bank towns since a Jerusalem magistrate's court ruling on Jan. 29 cleared a group of Jews charged with trying to stage a pray-in at the Temple Mount compound.



United Press International.

STRIP STRIKE—Members of the culinary and bartenders' unions parade in front of a hotel on the Las Vegas Strip. The employees' strike spread over the weekend, closing more hotels and clubs, affected earlier by a strike of musicians.

Grenade Raid Is Latest in Wave of Attacks

Laos Rebels Strike; Four Russians Hurt

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 14 (Reuters).—Four Russians have been wounded in a grenade attack on the Soviet Embassy here, part of a wave of increased anti-Communist guerrilla action in Laos.

City officials said yesterday that two men and two women were hurt. There was no report on their condition.

They were playing table tennis when two grenades were thrown into the embassy grounds Friday. It was the third grenade attack in the capital this month. A gardener was killed in the first, on March 1.

There were reports yesterday of anti-Communist guerrilla strikes elsewhere in the country, in the most serious unrest since the pro-Communist Pathet Lao took formal control in December.

In addition, an organized propaganda drive against the Pathet Lao also seemed to be under way with the appearance of anti-Communist posters and leaflets, particularly in schools and public buildings.

Authorities blame the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and "Thai reactionaries" for the disturbances, which have erupted after relative calm during the first three months of Pathet Lao total rule.

Laotian Information Minister Sisana Sisan said that rebels have ambushed Pathet Lao patrols in northern Laos this month. The mountains there were long a stronghold of Meo tribesmen, who fought in a CIA-backed army during the Laotian civil war.

The minister added that rightist troops were also continuing what he called desperate commando activities in the southern province of Champassak, which for years was under the sway of the rightist Champassak family.

In Bangkok, a group calling itself the Lao National Revolutionary Front said recently that it had destroyed a bridge in central Laos to stop "convoys of arms and ammunition from Hanoi," supplies which it said served only North Vietnamese interests.

There have also been reports of attempts to burn down wooden buildings where many Vietnamese residents live.

Kreisky Is Re-Elected

VIENNA, March 14 (AP).—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky yesterday was re-elected chairman of the Austrian Socialist party at the end of a three-day party congress. Mr. Kreisky received 448 of 451 votes.

Three Air Chiefs Of NATO Endorse Multi-Role Plane

MUNICH, March 14 (AP).—The commanders of the British, Italian and West German Air Forces agreed last week to recommend mass production of the multi-role combat aircraft known as the MRCA to succeed the Lockheed-designed Starfighter and other NATO jets before the decade is out.

Britain, Italy and West Germany joined resources in the development and construction of the highly sophisticated swing-wing jet, which its supporters call a weapon for defensive, conventional warfare and the most modern of its kind.

The British air marshal Sir Andrew Humphrey, Italy's Gen. S.A. Dino Ciarlo and Lt. Gen. Gerhard Limberg of the Luftwaffe met here to assess the development of the aircraft at the Messerschmitt - Boelkow - Blohm Werke.

After the meeting a statement said the officers were encouraged by the results thus far achieved and felt that a recommendation to their governments for its production was justified. They decided to call the MRCA the Tornado.

Estimated to cost about 25 million marks ($10 million) each, 807 Tornadoes are now on order—385 for Britain, 322 for West Germany and 100 for Italy.

Subway Accord Signed in Tehran

TEHRAN, March 14 (Reuters).—A contract was signed here today with a French firm for the first phase of construction of a 62-kilometer subway network in Tehran.

The plan is expected to take about five years to complete.

Today's contract, worth $25 million, covers engineering work for four subway lines as well as the completion of the first line, connecting the bazaar with the new business and administrative center being built in the north of Tehran.

Food More Expensive

Letters From Saigon Report Soviet Influence Wins Out

By Ronnie Wei

HONG KONG, March 14 (AP).—Life in Saigon under Communist rule is more expensive and Soviet influence has increased.

This is the picture pieced together from information in recent letters from Saigon residents to friends and business associates in Hong Kong. Many of the letters, which showed no signs of having been censored, were highly critical of the Communists, who swept into power in April.

The increase in Soviet influence is visible in the many Russian movies shown at government-run theaters and at high schools, where students are required to learn Russian. No similar favoritism is shown toward China, which, like the Soviet Union, was a chief supporter of the Communists in the Vietnam war.

"It's very clear that China has lost out to the Soviet Union in Vietnam," a letter writer said.

"But the Chinese are not subject to any discrimination here as long as they don't do anything illegal."

Most of the complaints center on the high price of nonstaple foods and many Saigonese said they found it difficult to make ends meet on an average monthly salary equivalent to $35 that has been set by the government. Under the former government, they earned about $80 a month.

To help their friends, the Hong Kong residents have been sending them money.

Except for rice, the prices of almost all other foods have soared and pork, chicken and most meats are regarded as luxuries.

Top-grade rice, which used to cost 33 U.S. cents a kilogram, now sells for 24 cents, a price controlled by the government. But a kilogram of pork, which once cost $1.46, now sells for $5.30 and a chicken for $8, roughly four times the old price.

South Vietnamese radio broadcasts, monitored in Hong Kong, have attributed the high prices to certain merchants who have hoarded goods for profits. The broadcasts have mentioned a government crackdown to eliminate the hoarders.

Since the Communist takeover, the letter writers report, there has been a move to reduce the population of Saigon and truckloads of residents are regularly driven to farms to help boost production. Other residents have been resettled to communities where help is needed to repair war damage.

A few outdoor cafés continue to operate, although most lack customers, and residents still wear Western clothes. A gasoline shortage has all but eliminated the thousands of motor scooters which used to clog Saigon's streets. They have been replaced by bicycles.

Hundreds of prostitutes and bar girls have been rounded up and are now housed in special quarters under a rehabilitation program. They do exercises in the morning before breakfast, study Communist ideology and are taught how to cook and sew, the letter writers said.

U.S. Move on Relations

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has promised to consult President Ford within a few days about diplomatic talks to normalize U.S. relations with Vietnam.

Since the fall of Saigon, Mr. Kissinger has been reluctant to consider resumption of relations with the Vietnamese. Some administration officials as well as members of Congress attribute this at least in part to persons' indignation over what he considers "betrayal" of the 1973 Paris agreement, which he negotiated.

At a meeting Friday, Mr. Kissinger was urged by the House Select Committee on Missing in Action to open negotiations toward normalization of relations and trade if the Vietnamese account for U.S. servicemen missing in action.

Rep. Benjamin Gilman, R., N.Y., quoted Mr. Kissinger as saying he would discuss the issue with Mr. Ford and report back to the House committee soon.

During meetings in Paris and Hanoi in December, Vietnamese officials told the congressmen of their desire for relations with the United States. Premier Pham Van Dong of North Vietnam reacted positively to the idea that he might even visit the United States, according to committee sources.

Mr. Kissinger was quoted as telling the House members that the day that such a visit would be "too high, too fast."

Agnes Helyar, 10[illegible], Britain's Oldest Woman, Is Dead

ABBOTS LANGLEY, England, March 14 (UPI).—Mrs. Agnes Helyar, who claimed she recalled the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, has died at the age of 109. She was officially listed as Britain's oldest woman.

Born in 1866, Mrs. Helyar would have been 3 years old when the Suez canal opened. She was 48 when World War I started. She died Friday.

Mary Moody

JONESBORO, Ark., March 14 (AP).—Mary Moody, 120, a black woman born into slavery, was buried here yesterday.

In an interview shortly after her 120th birthday in May, she said that as a baby she was brought with her mother to a mansion in Augusta in south-central Arkansas. Mrs. Moody died Wednesday in a nursing home.

Louis Gesensway

PHILADELPHIA, March 14 (AP).—Louis Gesensway, 70, composer and violinist, died yesterday at a hospital here. Leopold Stokowski hired Mr. Gesensway for the Philadelphia Orchestra in 1925. He was a member of the orchestra for 45 years.

Rev. Francesco Pellegrino

VATICAN CITY, March 14 (Reuters).—The Rev. Francesco Pellegrino, 69, a Jesuit who provided the Vatican radio commentary on major church ceremonies during the last four popes' reigns, died in Rome Friday after a heart attack, the Vatican said.

Curt Querner

BERLIN, March 14 (Reuters).—East German painter Curt Querner, 71, an active figure in the German art scene between the world wars, died on Wednesday in Kreischa, near Dresden, the ADN news agency reported.

Yuzo Shigemune

TOKYO, March 14 (UPI).—Yuzo Shigemune, 82, former transport minister and president of the upper house of parliament, died of pneumonia yesterday. He retired from politics in 1974.

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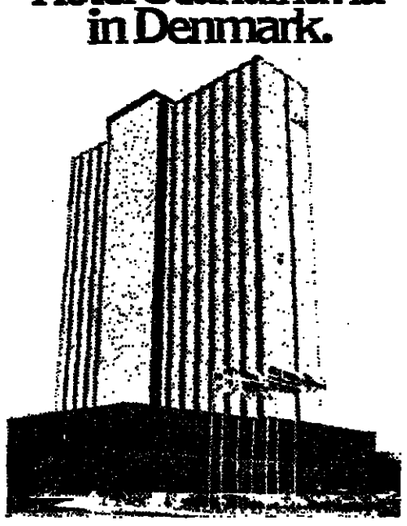
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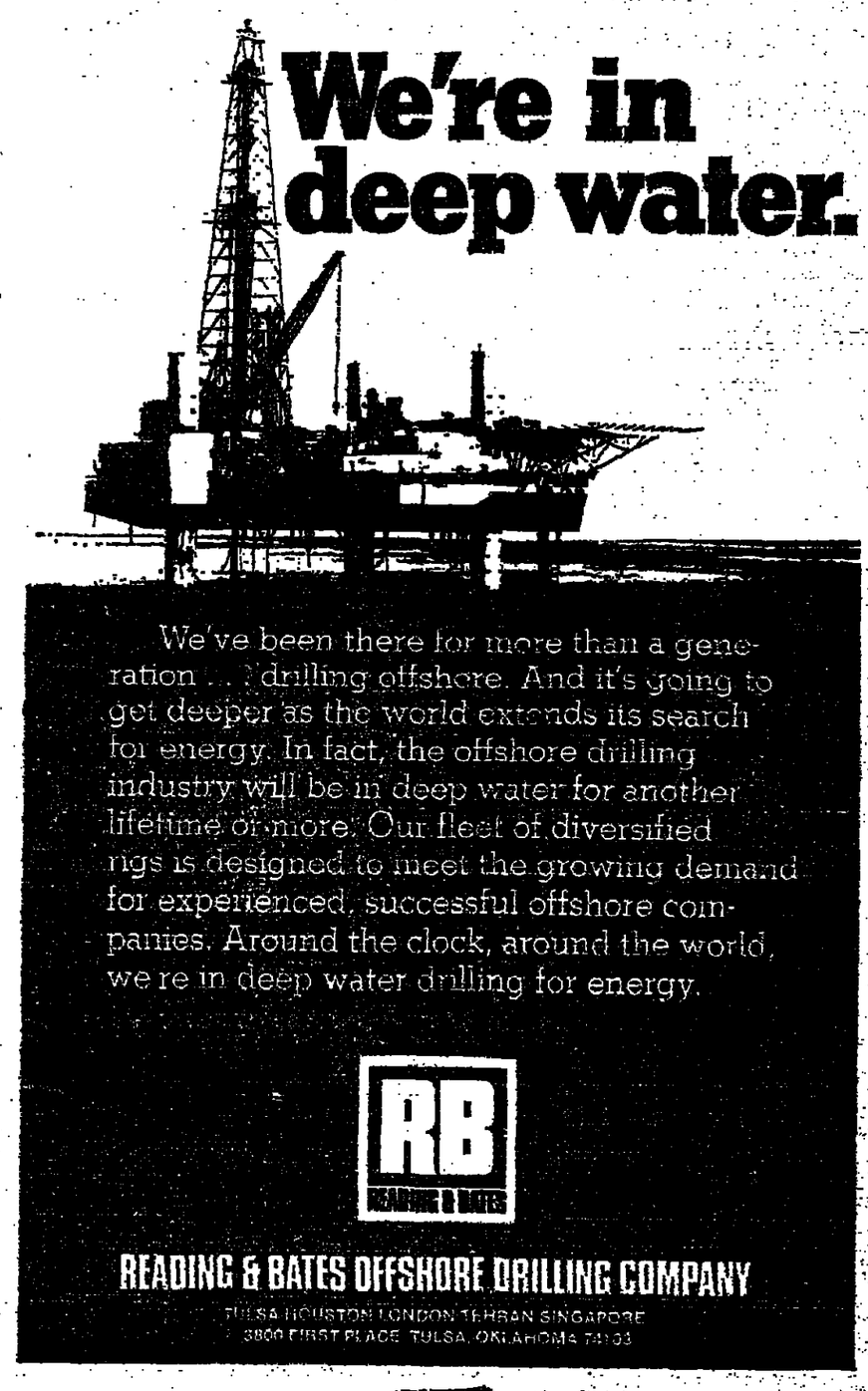
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S. Rejects ban Bid for uth Africa

nmerce Dept. Plea Reversal Rejected

SHINGTON, March 14).—The administration has ed to continue the 12-year n loans to South Africa by Export-Import Bank despite pressure by U.S. business ics and a group of conser- congressmen, according to Department and White officials.

appraisal of the ban under spices of the National Secu- Council was canceled last the officials said.

officials reported that, the issue remained "under " in a formal sense, the ould "undoubtedly" stay in even when the review is eted.

only section of the govern- supporting loans for South is the Commerce Depart- officials of the State De- nt said, adding that Com- had recommended approval ns and loan guarantees to ount of $450 million.

de January, 21 conservative rs sent a letter to Presi- ord saying the ban should examined because it tended it our influence in South

olicy Impact Feared

view was sharply opposed State Department and branches of the govern- where it was argued that g South Africa at this ould have a disastrous im- n U.S. policy toward black

h Africa has become in- gly isolated in the wake take-over of Angola by backed by Soviet arms and troops. The increasing long the borders of Africa's neighbor, white- Rhodesia, has also height- outh Africa's security con- Support in the form of U.S. loans might have eas- se concerns at this time, stration officials said.

ban by the Export-Import an agency of the govern- hose purpose is to facili- S. trade through loans, uarantees and insurance, stituted in opposition to country's policy of racial ination.

ban was not absolute, for ncerns have been permit- obtain loan guarantees ns of up to $2 million on tions with South Africa. S.-South African business s recently sought backing eals reportedly involving $2 billion in investments principally to a plant pro- n South Africa for the ation of coal.

outh African government ation has sought a $225- loan and a guarantee on r $225 million for the coal- facility.



United Press International.

TRAINING IN RHODESIA—Troops in drill near Salisbury.

Most South African Troops Out of Angola, Pretoria Says

PRETORIA, March 14 (AP).—All South African troops have been withdrawn from Angola except for a number guarding the Cunene River hydroelectric and irrigation project.

The move was announced late Friday by Defense Minister Pieter Botha.

He did not say how many troops remained on the Cunene River but the number is believed to be small. At the height of the Angolan civil war, South Africa had up to 5,000 troops deep inside the country.

In a statement issued here, Mr. Botha said the withdrawal had been made possible through the repatriation to Portugal of most of the refugees gathered at Pereira d'Eca, about 40 miles inside Angola.

"With the refugee responsibility in Pereira d'Eca carried out without any interference, the South African forces, with the exception of elements at Calueque and Ruacana [guarding the Cunene project], now find themselves south of the border," Mr. Botha said.

The troops, he said, would stay on the Cunene "until satisfactory arrangements can be made to maintain order there." He added that South African units remained positioned to protect the border of South-West Africa (Namibia), which South Africa administrates.

The Cunene works at Calueque are about 15 miles inside Angolan territory and at Ruacana straddle the South-West African border.

During the last few weeks about 6,000 refugees from four centers in southern Angola, including war-battered Pereira d'Eca, have been flown to Windhoek in South-West Africa from where they were airlifted to Lisbon. Some still remain in Angola and are being harbored by South African troops at two camps close to the South-West African border at Cuangar and Calai.

Mr. Botha said: "There the International Red Cross in caring for the refugees while the South African defense force is assisting with medical treatment and food supplies."

South Africa, whose troops fought alongside pro-Western forces against Soviet-backed Marxist forces during the civil war, ended its involvement in the fighting about six weeks ago.

'No Use' for Black Ex-GIs

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP).—The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) "has no use" for the 300 black American Vietnam combat veterans the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has recruited for the Western-backed guerrilla group, a representative of UNITA said yesterday.

Jorge Sangumba accused Roy Innis, leader of CORE, of engaging in a "public relations exercise" by claiming he was sending Vietnam veterans to Angola.

"We repudiate any organization recruiting black veterans or mercenaries for us," Mr. Sangumba said. "We don't need them."

Mr. Innis was in Africa yesterday and could not be reached for comment. Last month, Mr. Innis said he had a commitment from UNITA to pay for the transportation of 300 black American medics to Angola.

In January, Larry Mitchell, a black Vietnam veteran, said he had recruited up to 200 black veterans in the Washington area to fight on UNITA's side against the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). The Popular Movement defeated UNITA last month.

UNITA's troops have since retreated into the forests of Angola's central plateau to carry on a guerrilla campaign.

"We are now back to being a guerrilla movement," Mr. Sangumba said. "What are we going to do with a black veteran from South Carolina? He does not speak the language, does not know the terrain or the customs of the people. He would be an alien."

Mr. Sangumba said that neither Zaire nor Zambia would allow U.S. veterans to debark in those countries and then go into Angola.

"You cannot export revolutions," he continued. "We have more than enough soldiers to do our fighting. What we need is money and arms."

Rhodesia Blacks Divided About 'Safe' Life in Compounds

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 14 (WP).—The government's expanding program of "protected" and "consolidated" villages appears to have sharply reduced the number of black nationalist guerrilla attacks on black civilians in Rhodesia.

But it remains far from clear that the white authorities are winning the hearts and minds of the majority of those obliged to move into these makeshift villages, which many black Africans have denounced as "concentration camps."

Pro-government tribal chiefs and their supporters, the prime targets of the guerrillas, have found far greater safety behind the barbed wire and military defenses of the protected villages and in the solidarity of numbers provided by the consolidated villages.

Yet life in the villages has also apparently created new hardships and health hazards for the inhabitants and the barbed wire has not stopped the guerrillas from making contact with the people or from being supplied with food and presumably information from their partisans inside.

Deep Penetration

Also, the fact that there are such villages as close as 60 miles to the capital indicates that the guerrillas are operating deep inside the country and are not just restricted to the immediate border area, as a leading Rhodesian official said at a press conference here recently.

The government estimates that 170,000 to 200,000 blacks are living in 39 consolidated and 38 protected villages in tribal trust lands, or reserves, stretching from the Zambezi Valley on the far northern border to within 60 miles of Salisbury.

The main difference between the two kinds of villages is that the protected ones have barbed-wire fences and militia groups to defend them while the consolidated ones do not and depend upon tribal solidarity to keep the guerrillas out.

On Friday, the government took about 60 foreign correspondents and radio and television reporters to visit the consolidated village of Manyika in the Uzumba tribal trust land, about 70 miles east of Salisbury and in a district seriously infiltrated by guerrillas early last year.

At one point, the guerrillas reportedly were killing an average of 12 black civilians a week—mainly village and tribal chiefs, civil servants and others supporting the government, but also some innocent victims of land-mine explosions.

60,000 Shifted

By last July, the government had regrouped 60,000 tribesmen from scattered kraals—family compounds—in three of the Mrewa District's four tribal trust lands into 39 consolidated villages.

Since then, there have been "less than five killings," according to Mrewa District Commissioner David Mirams, and the number of land-mine incidents has dropped from 38 last year to one in the last few months.

The atrocities have stopped but "the terrorists are still forcing people to feed them and even the girls are taken away," he said.

Mr. Mirams explained that the aim of the village program is to keep life as normal as possible, while providing the population with some protection from intimidation by the guerrillas.

He insisted that the chiefs of the Uzumba tribal trust land had asked to be moved and that the tribesmen had not been "forced" into the villages. There is a dusk-to-dawn curfew, he said, but during the day the villagers are free to return to their old kraals and are encouraged to continue cultivating their fields so that they feed themselves.

Still, there has been a reduction in the amount of land under cultivation and Mr. Mirams is trying to compensate for this by getting more food from each acre planted.

The villagers' reaction to the new style of life in Manyika varies greatly. Chife Nyajina, who arrived at the village headquarters in a special anti-mine vehicle with a white guard and a black guard carrying automatic rifles, was happy with the new setup. "The old type of living created tremendous problems," he explained as commissioner Mirams interpreted for him. "At least now we are safer."

Death of an Aide

Chief Nyajina is vice-president of the Uzumba Council (Mr. Mirams is its de-facto president), supports the white government and is thus a target for the guerrillas. The week before last, they beat to death with a pole one of his counselors after failing to get their hands on his messenger.

Some of Manyika's inhabitants, notably several youths with some education, had less charitable opinions about the village.

"It's very, very unhealthy living so close together," one commented. "There is a lot of malaria. One baby died this morning over there," he said, pointing to one of the mud and thatched-roofed huts making up the village of about 1,700 inhabitants.

Were they forced to move from their old homes? Not exactly "forced," he said, but soldiers with guns told his family to move into the village.

While there is no barbed-wire fence around the village, the youth said the curfew is strictly enforced and two men were shot last year when their bus was delayed and they arrived home late. Apparently they were mistaken for guerrillas by the local security forces.

It was clear from even a short visit to Manyika that there is nothing to prevent the guerrillas from visiting the villagers at their kraals during the day or even from entering the village before curfew time at night. But Mr. Mirams claimed that the villagers, who are unarmed, would chase the guerrillas away or alert the local authorities to their presence.

Whether this in fact happens was impossible to tell. But clearly the consolidated-village concept works only if the villagers are mostly against the guerrillas, support their chief and collectively turn against intruders.

Protected Village

Madziwa, a protected village, is surrounded by a fence and has spotlights, a public-address system and a defense force of 20 militiamen and two white soldiers. Every man, woman and child was thoroughly searched before being allowed into the village and was wearing a plastic bracelet that had to match an identity card.

In the center of the village of 1,800 inhabitants is a "keep," a heavily fortified and fenced square. It came under guerrilla attack, including 60-mm mortar fire, seven times while being built in mid-1974.

The Madziwa District Commissioner, Ian Thom, estimated that 20 per cent of the population in his district had actively aided and abetted the guerrillas and that many were still aiding them. "The young people seem to go for the terrorists," he said.

Under questioning, he confirmed that the government had had to depose and jail two chiefs for "exhorting people to aid the terrorists" and that 250 other tribesmen had been detained for supporting them.

By October of 1974, 10 protected villages had been completed in the Madziwa tribal trust land and the 16,000 inhabitants were all moved into them. Since then there have been no serious incidents, according to Mr. Thom.

Services Provided

"We try to win their hearts and minds by giving them services [schools, clinics and cement latrines] and protection," he said. But he admitted that the young people were "noncommittal" about the village and that most of the inhabitants would probably like to go back to their individual kraals "if there were no terrorists."

While it seems extremely difficult now for guerrillas to get inside the protected village, there is nothing to prevent them from contacting the inhabitants outside during the day or being fed by them there.

Mr. Thom said that the number of guerrillas operating in the region had increased sharply since January but that they were lying low and living among the black workers on white-owned farms farther to the north.

p Europe Socialists Meet Portugal as Tensions Rise

By Marvine Howe

RTO, Portugal, March 14 —European Socialist assembled yesterday in rthern commercial capital how of support for Por- fledgling democracy as and political tensions rose.

Portuguese Socialist leader, Soares, host of the meet- army greeted the Italian st leader, Francesco de o, one of the first arrivals.

r prominent guests already ncluded Premier Joop den the Netherlands and the h Socialist leader, Felipe z. Also arriving were r Olof Palme of Sweden, ellor Bruno Kreisky of , Premier Odvar Nordli of y, West German Socialist Willy Brandt and French st leader François Mitter-

Meeting's Theme

city was festively decorat- Socialist posters hailing al and Europe"—the of the meeting. But there also orange posters and of youths driving around g with orange banners of ular Democrats, the main f the Portuguese Socialists. Popular Democrats clashed ight with Socialist sup- here at a rally.

ost worried about the Mr. Soares said at the air- ferring to rumors that the Democrats would try to the Socialist meeting. pressed more concern over e of rising social agitation olence in the country.

ssib explosion in the head- s of a conservative polit- rty here early yesterday, an ak of strikes and farm- demonstrations in the were part of the agitation ing the legislative election ril 25.

Socialists have been widely ed by Communists and s for holding their meeting a few weeks before Por- first free elections in half tury.

Outside Support

Communist party deplored ocialist meeting as "foreign erence" in the election cam- and accused Portuguese Socialists of trying to get outside support.

The Popular Democrats also denounced the Socialist meeting as "intervention" in Portuguese political affairs and formally protested to embassies whose premiers were to attend.

In another move, the Popular Democrats threatened to walk out of the government coalition if Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo gave a dinner for the visiting Socialist chiefs of government, as he has planned.

The Premier bowed to the pressure and issued a communiqué Friday night announcing that he would "abstain from any action that would create difficulties in the government."

Thorpe Agrees To Early Election On Liberal Chief

LONDON, March 14 (Reuters).—Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe, under mounting pressure to resign, has agreed to an early leadership election.

The party president, Mrs. Margaret Wingfield, said last night that the Liberals' constitutional review committee would meet this week instead of in May to prepare a new election procedure. Mr. Thorpe had agreed to the move.

A call for speedy action on the leadership issue was made by Liberal party chief whip David Steel yesterday. Mr. Steel, hitherto regarded as Mr. Thorpe's strongest supporter among the 13 Liberal parliamentarians, said the issue should be settled in weeks rather than months.

Further pressure was put on Mr. Thorpe by the national executive of the 6,000 Young Liberals, who said he should resign immediately to be replaced by a caretaker leader.

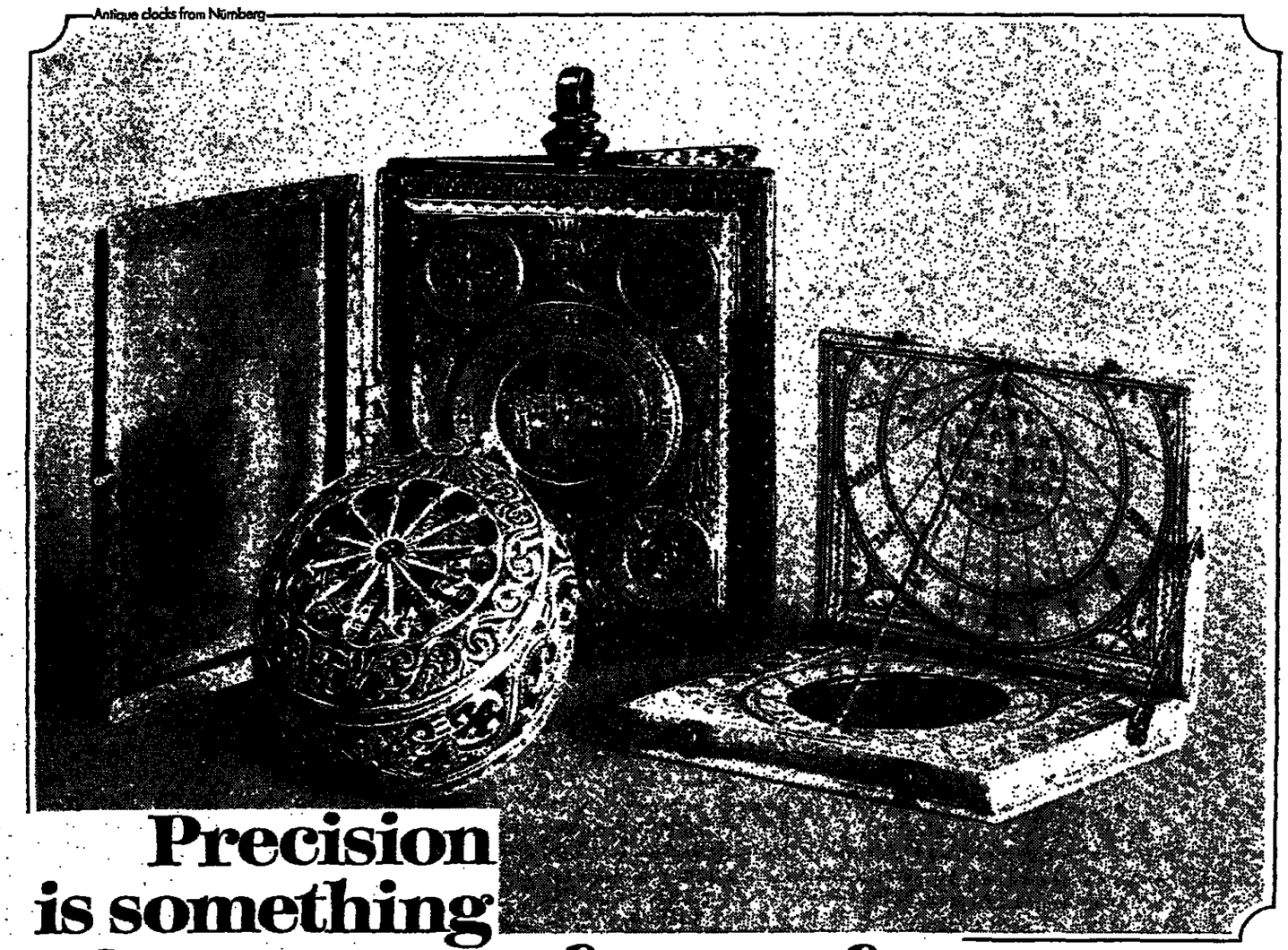
In The Sunday Times today Mr. Thorpe again denied allegations made by Norman Scott in court that he had had a homosexual relationship with the Liberal leader. Of this and other charges made by Mr. Scott, Mr. Thorpe said: "All these allegations are totally false."

Japanese Police Seize 1,554 in 1,342 Raids

TOKYO, March 14 (AP).—Police launched their third nationwide series of raids on criminal organizations in seven months last week and reported the arrest of 1,554 persons and confiscation of guns, drugs and other contraband.

The raids at 1,342 places throughout Japan brought to 26,883 the number of persons arrested in the crackdown on organizations dealing in drugs, prostitution, extortion, gambling and other unlawful activities.

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Fragmented Lebanon

Events in the wake of the mutinies by troops loosely banded into the Lebanese Arab Army have demonstrated that it is a mistake simply to categorize divisions in Lebanon into broad dichotomies of Christian and Moslem, left and right. Those divisions undoubtedly exist, undoubtedly are important. But the factions within those groups are, for the moment at least, equally important. They have fragmented Lebanon.

The first attempt to cope with the mutinies —which were undoubtedly inspired by Moslem extremists—was an offer of amnesty. It failed. Then there came the coup of Brig. Gen. Aziz Ahdab, which apparently was supported by Christian officers in the Lebanese Army, as well as by the Moslems, of whom the general is one. This does not appear to have been the usual military attempt to seize power—rather, it seems to have been an effort to shift political authority away from a man, the President, Suleiman Franjieh.

For not even the President's own Christian political allies, the right-wing Phalangists, are anxious to fight for him, and two-thirds of the parliament, which elected him and which contains a Christian majority, has asked him to resign. But Mr. Franjieh, who had said he would accept such a vote, refuses to step down. He has fortified himself in his own district.

The result is that power in Lebanon is disputed among at least six armies. Doubtless there will be association among some of them—Lebanon could return to its broader Christian-Moslem confrontation on a tragically enlarged scale. Syria, or the Palestinians, might again intervene, which could in turn provoke Israeli intervention and a renewal of major war in the Middle East.

For the immediate present, however, it is very far from clear around what men, what ideas, groupments of the armies could revolve.

Politics and Foreign Policy

The thing about politics these days is that it doesn't stop at the water's edge. In fact, despite the old cliché, we are hard pressed to think of a recent time when it did. Not, surely, since the war in Vietnam, and not since the days well before that when a vice-presidential candidate named Richard Nixon was talking about something called Dean "Acheson's college of cowardly Communist containment." When you think of it that way, Secretary Kissinger's increasing sensitivity to and impatience with foreign-policy challenges in this year's presidential campaign can be put into proper perspective. One way and another, in relation to the press, the Congress and the political candidates of 1976, Mr. Kissinger seems always to be arguing that (1) healthy foreign-policy debate is at once legitimate and desirable in our society and (2) whatever debate is going on at the moment is not very healthy —or legitimate or desirable. Most recently he expressed these views in a speech in Boston in which he castigated critics for creating national dangers by their loose arguments on the merits of this country's policies and their assessment of the relative strength of the United States vis-a-vis the Russians.

The secretary appeared to have in mind primarily Sen. Henry Jackson, the Washington Democrat who is running for president, and the former governor of California, Ronald Reagan, a Republican who is running too.

It is true, even obvious, that foreign policy debate in our national politics has its cost: possible misapprehension of both America's intentions and its stability overseas, a diminution of the opportunity for an administration to make arrangements with foreign countries free of domestic political kibitzing, interference and static. But that cost must be weighed against another, a burial alive of discontents and an absence of informed consensus that can at once mislead an administration as to the degree of public support that exists for what it is doing and promise an explosion of strain and disorder and acrimony later. This was one cost of the polite and quiet acquiescence in Vietnam policy in the early years after all. And it seems to us that anyone contemplating that would have to agree that, beside it, the cost of straightforward political debate is relatively little.

We would in fact go farther and suggest that Secretary Kissinger should actually be welcoming the roughneck argument about his policies now going forward. For it is only by some kind of testing in the political context that a genuine, broad, domestic consensus on American foreign policy can be reached. The results of the Florida primary, we should have thought, would in fact have demonstrated as much to the secretary. There, Mr. Reagan, his principal antagonist, did rather poorly, and Sen. Jackson's showing while respectable was nothing to write home about. In this sense, Mr. Kissinger was quite on the mark in Boston, and not merely exasperated, in challenging his critics to offer careful and defined alternatives to administration foreign policy, rather than simply slogans meant to rouse a partisan audience. He must understand, however, that he cannot simultaneously decry debate and demand response. If he feels that administration policy is defensible, then he should defend it without casting aspersions on the motives of those on the attack.

There can be no doubt that the conduct of U.S. foreign policy has become inseparably intertwined with the political explication of that policy. This imposes some heavy burdens on public officials but it gives them the advantage of the political high ground when they go on the stump. Mr. Kissinger is not short of forums, or of the resources of articulation, to build support for policy. He should not be short of patience and temper, either.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Israeli Whirlwind

Reacting out of reflex more than thoughtful analysis, the Israeli government is whipping up a whirlwind to prevent the United States from fulfilling commitments to provide modest amounts of military material to Egypt. This is a misguided attempt to exploit the genuine American concern for Israel's security.

By spending their influence on such a false issue, Israel's leaders and their American supporters threaten to neutralize U.S. diplomacy as a force for conciliation in the Middle East—a tragic turn of events for Israel's interests as well as those of the United States.

U.S. military assistance to Egypt was an implicit element in the negotiations that culminated in last September's Sinai disengagement accord. An explicit American commitment to consider President Sadat's military shopping list was well known to the Israeli government at the time of the agreement.

Strong arguments can be made against using American arms sales as instruments of diplomacy, particularly in regions of the world where war is an ever-present danger, but as a major recipient both now and in past years Israel is in poor position to use this argument. Should Israel's leaders and their influential supporters in the United States succeed in persuading the U.S. government not to carry out the administration's commitment to President Sadat, the entire structure of the Sinai understanding would be threatened.

For his calculated risk of relying on the United States and adopting a policy of diplomatic moderation, Sadat would be shown up in the Arab world as receiving nothing in return—precisely the suspicion which Arab radicals have attempted to foster. It is difficult to imagine how many analysts could argue that Israel's security would be enhanced by the discrediting of an Arab leader who chose the path of negotiation.

No one can seriously contend that the sale of six C-130 military transports to Egypt would upset the Middle Eastern military balance—yet that is all that is at issue at the present time. The Ford administration has indicated that further transactions are also under discussion; when these are detailed there will be adequate opportunity for Congress to weigh each individual transaction. There is no blank check.

Three pro-Israel senators have reportedly proposed a "compromise" to the administration, by which Egypt would get the aircraft through commercial channels rather than as a Pentagon transaction: squeamish legislators would thus be spared the necessity of going on record in the midst of the present election campaign. Capitol Hill's relief at such a transparent dodge could quickly turn into bitterness at having been pushed around so crudely by electoral pressures.

A far more sensible course—and one that would do infinitely more to strengthen United States-Israeli relations—would be for Premier Rabin's government to re-evaluate the issue in its proper proportions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 15, 1901

INDIANAPOLIS.—Benjamin Harrison, 23d president of the United States, died at his home here yesterday afternoon. He came from a long and historic line. One of his English ancestors bore arms with Oliver Cromwell; another signed the Declaration of Independence and another, William Henry Harrison, became president of the United States in 1840. He was 68 years old.

Fifty Years Ago

March 15, 1926

SAINT-NAZAIRE, France.—The largest steamship ever built in France was launched here yesterday afternoon with Mario Roustan, an under-secretary of state, officiating at the ceremonies. The ship when completely equipped will weigh 40,500 tons and will carry a crew of 803 men. The new liner is destined for Havre-Plymouth-New York service. It was christened L'Ile de France.



'Last Chance to Get Aboard, Chaps!'

The Argument for Change

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The more the U.S. capital fusses and agonizes over the election, the more it seems to long for fundamental change. It would never admit as much in public, but the truth comes out in private: From the top of the administration and the Congress to the critical levels of the civil service, it is almost yearning for new faces and new beginnings.

This may not be logical or even rational, for all the devilishly complicated problems will remain after the election. But there it is —an intuitive feeling that something is deeply wrong here and probably won't be corrected by the old cast of characters or the old ideological arguments of either party.

There are a number of explanations for this mood, beginning with physical and mental exhaustion. Washington is boneweary, literally suffocating in papers and documents that never quite get read, and in complex controversies that a divided government never quite resolves.

The Ford administration is an odd combination of old, beat-up boys, who know too much about why things can't be done, and new boys who haven't been around long enough to know what they want to do. And the election campaign seems to have convinced many of them that nothing much can be done anyway until the voting is over.

This is not a partisan but a general feeling that Washington is not at the beginning of something but at the end of something. Ford is offering more of the same, and the Democrats are suggesting something different, nobody quite knows what. But in any choice between going on as before or going somewhere else, even without a map, the overwhelming vote here would be for something, almost anything, different.

Gloomy Books

Next to exhaustion, pessimism, its natural ally, is a major factor in explaining the present malaise. The town is flooded with gloomy books, not only about the villainies of Vietnam and Watergate and the decline of morality and leadership, but about "The Crisis of Democracy," "The Twilight of the Presidency," and even "The Coming Dark Age."

Gen. Maxwell Taylor, one of our most thoughtful military advisers of the Kennedy-Johnson years, is adding another book, "Precarious Security," to this catalog of woe. He is complaining about the "progressive decline in power of the United States and its allies, the economic ills of the industrial world, the continued malevolence of the Soviet Union ... The disruption of the power-balance in the Mediterranean-Middle East, and the growing unrest and discontent in the underdeveloped world."

All this, plus other warnings about the decline of national unity, the rise of factionalism, the decline of prestige and authority, and what Taylor calls "the self-destructive and decadent traits in our society," have won just enough converts here to depress the capital and give it an air of resignation.

The sound of the political loudspeaker truck and the moving van is loud in the town. Kissinger's two principal aides at State are leaving the government service, and he is almost envious of them, but not quite. Mansfield and Scott have announced their retirements from the Senate leadership, and the casualty list elsewhere in the Congress is longer than usual. Some have simply worn out, but more than usual are simply giving up.

This is scarcely surprising and probably no cause for weeping. The last 10 years have knocked the brains out of the best and the sawdust out of the rest in this town, and it is a tribute to Washington's common sense that men like Mansfield, Scott and Kissinger are beginning to think of heading for home. The tragedy, after all these turbulent years and battles, is that most of them no longer remember where home is.

'Out of Touch'

It is popular these days to criticize Washington for being "out of touch" with the rest of the nation, but paradoxically, the people who know the capital best may be even more eager for a clean sweep here than any other group of voters in any other city of the nation.

Not the President, of course. He once longed for Grand Rapids, too, but is now exhilarated by his early primary victories, and wants to carry on. But if you could take a secret ballot in the Congress, the civil service, the press, and even the judiciary of Washington on what was best for the country, probably a large majority would agree on the general proposition that it was once again "time for a change," though of course, they would disagree on what the change should be.

This yearning for something different, common in the nation and in the capital, probably helps Jimmy Carter and hurts old-timers like Ford, Humphrey, Jackson and Reagan. But especially in Washington it helps the Democrats as a party, for making the federal government work, with a Republican President and a Democratic majority in Congress, is getting increasingly difficult.

All that, however, is for the future. For the present, officials here are mainly trying to hold things together until November, planning no great controversial innovations, which they know would not survive the politics of the year, but mainly planning an orderly transition to whatever comes next year, with or without Ford.

Faced with a choice between "the devil you know and the devil you don't know," Washington would take almost any new devil, except George Wallace. It is for change, but not that much.

Medvedev Speaks Out

When One Dissident Criticizes the Others

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW.—Dissident Soviet historian Roy Medvedev has sharply criticized the views of author Alexander Solzhenitsyn and several other prominent political exiles from Russia, accusing them of reinforcing "the most reactionary circles, sentiments and institutions" in the Kremlin.

Medvedev's criticism, contained in a lengthy analytical paper now circulating in Moscow, extends in milder form to Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Prize-winning dissident physicist, whose "naivete," Medvedev says, can be astonishing and whose judgments on domestic and foreign subjects are sometimes "erroneous."

The significance of Medvedev's polemic, the first of its kind in some time, is that it illustrates once again the diversity of opinion among the dissenting Russian intelligentsia of the 1970s—voices that reflect currents in Soviet society of a strength no outsider can really measure.

Since Solzhenitsyn was forcibly sent abroad two years ago, his apocalyptic images of Western society in precipitous decline because of a reluctance to challenge a repressive and aggressive Soviet regime have aroused widespread interest among skeptics of latter-day détente politics. "The West is on the verge of a collapse created by its own hands," said Solzhenitsyn in a British television interview recently.

'Biggest Mistake'

While Sakharov has achieved acclaim primarily—and justifiably —for his democratic humanism, he also considers Western firmness as essential for dealing with the Soviets. The physicist's "biggest mistake," contends Medvedev, was his position on the Indochina war in which he lamented the lack of "combined diplomatic and resolute military force" by the united States to "stabilize the situation there."

In challenging such celebrated figures as Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov, Medvedev's purpose is not to discredit their views entirely—that would be the official Soviet line—but rather to show where he believes they are exaggerated, misleading and, particularly in the case of Solzhenitsyn, dangerous.

Medvedev compares Solzhenitsyn's dire warnings to the ancient rite of "putting a leper's hood with bells" over the Soviet Union so that nobody will approach it and it will die "not only from disease, but also from starvation and stale air under a dirty hood."

But this advice, he asserts, "is also disastrous for Western society. Soviet society really is sick in many ways, but these diseases are not mortal. And even total isolation of Western countries from the U.S.S.R. won't lead to the death of the Soviet regime Solzhenitsyn hates so much. It will only reinforce the most reactionary circles, sentiments and institutions in the society."

Medvedev first criticized Solzhenitsyn shortly after the famed author's exile for his open letter to the Soviet leadership which proposed dropping Communist ideology, restoring Russia's religious autocracy and turning away from industrial growth. As a socialist who considers Soviet failures to be the result of Kremlin style rather than Marxist principles, Medvedev wrote that Solzhenitsyn's opinions were "retrograde," dangerously nationalistic and narrow-minded.

Now Medvedev is concentrating his attention on what he considers Solzhenitsyn's proselytizing against toleration of any form of leftist or socialist tendencies lest they weaken the West further to Soviet advantage. He also mentions several other active Soviet emigrés—men such as writer Vladimir Maximov and scientist Mikhail Agursky—who share Solzhenitsyn's views to some degree.

'Just Order'

The bitter Russian experience with socialism need not be repeated elsewhere, Medvedev writes. Reflecting the stance now taken by the Italian and French Communist parties, he says that by "preserving the West's democratic institutions and political pluralism," it would be possible for many European countries "to find their own way to creation of a just socialist social order."

"That prospect," he adds, "frightens not only the right-wing forces of the West ... but also the most reactionary politicians of the Soviet Union" who see capitalism as less of a threat to them than liberal socialism —of the kind endorsed by the ill-fated Alexander Dubcek regime in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

In short, Medvedev is denouncing what he regards as Solzhenitsyn's portrayal of "Communism as the enemy" without any hope of reform and that, therefore, "any means are valid in the struggle against it."

Matter of Tone

Medvedev's criticism of Sakharov is much less basic, more a matter of tone than essential substance. He accuses the physicist of downgrading the accomplishments of Soviet society in such spheres as low-priced housing, free medical care and education in a way that recalls "Soviet propaganda when it writes about countries of the West."

While endorsing Sakharov's assessment of Soviet shortcomings —from abuse of human rights to neglect of the consumer— Medvedev disputes what he sees as the tendency of Sakharov to "idealize the goodwill and openness of the West ... a dangerous illusion."

Experts in Soviet society and foreign relations, asserts Medvedev, will find many "one-sided, tendentious, obviously erroneous statements" in Sakharov's writings, "and the author's views of some difficult problems will astonish ... with its naivete."

Nowhere else is that more apparent, Medvedev continues, than in Sakharov's contention in his latest book, "My Country and the World" that the United States should have adopted more "resolute" military measures in Indochina, backed by the countries of Western Europe and Japan. Such views of Sakharov's, says Medvedev, "stir disappointment" among those who respect him.

Criticism of one dissenter by another, some have argued privately, merely weakens their common effort. But Medvedev rejected that notion. "It is not for us who seek the truth," he wrote some time ago, "to introduce self-censorship into our midst and forbid ourselves debate."

With an Admiral at the Helm

By C. L. Sulzberger

LISBON.—It's too early to predict who will be the first president of the new Portuguese democracy to be created after next month's elections start the process of superseding a provisional government. Nevertheless, most experts guess that Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, now Prime Minister, is likely to get the job.

Leaders of the revolution's Armed Forces Movement, including Azevedo, have agreed not to join any political party for a transitional period while the fledgling state gets started. The military will not present its own presidential candidate.

But it is very likely the leading party or coalition, following April's parliamentary vote, will formulate a program, then consult with a general or admiral, and nominate him as its choice in the subsequent June balloting for chief of state.

Talks of Policy

Not only is Azevedo the favorite right now—a 59-year-old career sailor who cleaned Communists out of his entourage last winter and has shown decisive character and a bluff, likable personality—but he talks willingly about what kind of a policy he would pursue if named to Portugal's highest post.

"First of all," he told me, "we should work for ultimate admission to the Common Market. Portugal belongs to Europe and we must strengthen our ties to its democracies. Secondly, I believe NATO membership is the best way to insure our independence. Thirdly, while it is necessary at times to get economic help from abroad, when our economy is again firm I wish merely to encourage foreign investment on a risk and profit basis."

Presidential conceptions will have important influence here because the new constitution provides for a strong executive branch with what Azevedo describes as "a president less powerful than in the United States but perhaps about like in France."

The experiment that will start this spring, rendering permanent the aims of the 1974 revolution, is novel in Portugal which has known almost every form of government except genuine stable democracy. Azevedo comments: "Politics are like a pendulum. It keeps swinging from left to right and back, never stopping in the center. The Portuguese people know what they don't want but they find it hard to indicate what they do want."

Right now the initial leftist swing which succeeded half a century of fascism is shifting rightward. The new constitution is already left of today's mood. The small but disciplined Communist party is on the decline; the Socialists and Popular Democrats are running neck and neck, and the military assumes the role of "watchdog of the democratic process" instead of its earlier claim to be the "motor of the revolution."

Lost Influence

The extreme left has lost its influence and the extreme right has never regained the power it once held. A more or less central block of three parties fights it out. Since each proclaims it won't join a coalition with the others, this leads to a possibility of trouble after the elections although none is expected before.

Even Azevedo, who was largely instrumental in squashing a coup attempt last November, acknowledges there could be violence in the absence of a clearcut electoral victory. All too often Latin political problems are not electoral but post-electoral. Losing an election with grace is not an Iberian trait. South America is an excellent laboratory of the theorem that to the loser belong the spoils.

Sore Spots

Yet there is today an air of stability about Portugal that contrasts with the past 22 months. Azevedo thinks the greatest dangers of the moment are not internal but external: the off-chance of a civil war erupting once again in Spain; or the repercussions inside this country if further ruckuses explode in its former colonies of Angola and Mozambique.

Most of Portugal's own sore spots seem to be healing—even offshore secessionism in Madeira and the Azores islands. The separatist movements there seem to be calming down and might be legally tranquilized and appeased by grant of certain autonomous rights. But Lisbon cannot control events beyond its writ of authority.

Thus, when I asked Azevedo, in his capacity as Prime Minister, if he had any information or reports that Soviet weapons and Cuban troops were being landed in Mozambique, presumably for use against Rhodesia, he replied:

"There is not yet any real confirmation but I believe it is true. And if it is true it is very bad news. Angola was just a beginning, the first act of a tragedy. More important things are coming ..."

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مؤتا من الأرشيف

U.S. National Rifle Group Seeks Safer Offices After Shootings

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—The National Rifle Association, a leading opponent of gun control, is considering moving its headquarters from Washington partly because of the shootings of two of its employees.

Thomas Hodges, the NRA's director of public affairs, said a committee is studying possible locations, partly to find a safer and more compatible environment for members of the national staff.

Louis Sisler, a former Indiana Circuit Court judge, who was in Washington to lobby for the NRA, was killed a few blocks from the NRA's headquarters in 1974.

Mr. Sisler was shot while standing in the doorway of his father-in-law's home. Three men later were convicted for his murder.

Mr. Hodges also said an artist on his staff was shot and wounded in the arm in a robbery attempt last year near the Maryland border, far from the NRA's headquarters.

Mr. Hodges said the shootings bolster the NRA's position that mandatory jail sentences, not gun registration, are necessary to curb crime.

Washington and New York City both have restrictive gun controls, he noted. Residents in each city must register handguns.

U.S. Studies Indicate Work Hazards Affect Reproduction Processes

Ethical and Legal Questions Are Raised by Researchers

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT).—A growing awareness that hazards in work may damage the reproductive process of women, and apparently to a lesser degree of men, has confronted government, business and labor with an array of new and difficult ethical, legal and constitutional questions.

The questions have been raised by studies indicating that chemicals and other hazards faced by women working in such places as hospitals, beauty parlors and factories may account for an increasing number of the tens of thousands of miscarriages and birth defects that occur each year in the United States.

Beyond the damage done to the fetus when a pregnant woman goes to work, studies have indicated that the conditions found in some workplaces may cause genetic damage to men, which may also lead to spontaneous abortions, still births, deformed children and abnormalities in future generations.

"The potential damage to the fetus and the possible genetic damage that may occur when pregnant women—and men—go to work appears to be an important medical problem that none of us had focused on," said Dr. David Wegman, an occupational health expert at the Harvard School of Public Health.

It is conceded that an enormous amount of research will be required before scientists can identify the causes of miscarriages and birth defects but there is a growing awareness among scientists, university researchers, labor leaders and industry executives of the potential impact of the workplace on the reproductive process.

Among the questions that must be answered are the following:

• If a substance is more dangerous to women than men, would a federal regulation that prohibited a woman of child-bearing age from coming in contact with the substance violate the Equal Employment Opportunities law?

• Why have government scientists and private researchers devoted virtually all of their studies on occupational health to the problems of males when 40 per cent of the nation's workers are women?

• When a substance or condition is found to be a special hazard to women, must the government take specific steps to reduce the dangers or has the government met its legal obligation by merely issuing a warning?

"At this point we really don't have the answers from the regulatory viewpoint, the ethical viewpoint or the legal viewpoint," said Dr. John Finklea, the physician-director of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

The officials know that the total number of women working outside the home has been slowly increasing. In 1960, women represented 33 per cent of the workers; last year, the Labor Department estimated the figure at 40 per cent.

The officials also know that the number of women holding what they suspect are more hazardous jobs are increasing far more rapidly than the total number of employed women. In 1960, the Labor Department said, there were 2.6 million women holding such jobs as nurses, factory workers, hairdressers and garment workers. By last year, the department estimated that the women holding such jobs had almost doubled, to 4.8 million.

Although no exact information is available, a recent federal study estimated that a minimum of 1 million of the 3.7 million babies born in 1970 had been "exposed to a variety of work conditions —both safe and unsafe."

Another uncertainty is how many spontaneous abortions, still births and birth defects occur each year.

Doctor's Estimate

Dr. William Flynt, chief of the birth defects branch of the Public Health Service's Center for Disease Control, estimates that 6 to 7 per cent of the babies who are born each year in the United States—250,000—probably have some birth defect. Dr. Flynt said, in an interview, that a number of studies had found that an additional 10 to 15 per cent of all conceptions resulted in spontaneous abortions or still births.

"We do know that perhaps the spontaneous abortions are associated with chromosomal abnormalities," Dr. Flynt said, "but whether these abnormalities were the result of harmful substances that the mother or father encountered or were inherited or came from some other cause is not known."

Concern about the potential impact of the workplace on the reproductive process is growing at a time when the government's effort to lessen such hazards is under strong attack.

Individual businessmen and companies have made the Occupational Safety and Health Administration a central target of their attack on what they contend is unnecessary federal regulation and President Ford has repeatedly cited the agency in campaign speeches calling for less government.

But among knowledgeable officials, the question of birth defects may represent a powerful counterargument.

Pennsylvania Study

The concern among health researchers derives from a number of sources. On Jan. 28, a study by five government scientists showed that in a sampling the wives of workers who came in contact with vinyl chloride had twice as many miscarriages and still births as the wives of workers who did not handle the material. The study was done in the Pottstown, Pa., plant of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.

A second reason for concern are the findings of an experimental test developed by Dr. Bruce Ames of the University of California that suggests that virtually all known substances that cause cancer also appear to be mutagens—substances that effect the genetic system.

Another apparent source of concern is the logical linking in the minds of government and industry officials of two laws that at first were viewed separately. These were the 1964 Equal Employment Opportunities Act, which guaranteed an equal chance to hold a job regardless of race, creed, place of origin or sex, and the 1970 Employment Safety and Health Act, which established a mandate that no American's health would be damaged by the conditions met at work.

In a speech late last year, Dr. Andrea Hricko, health coordinator at the Center for Labor Research and Education at the University of California at Berkeley, described some of the economic pressures which many women must consider.

She recalled 37 women in Idaho who were ordered not to work at a lead smelter because of the potential effects on their future children. "They were transferred to jobs that the company said were safer," she said. "But some of the new jobs may pay less."

U.S. Cutting Back Mail Deliveries

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—Business mail delivery is being cut back in 21 large cities in the Southern and Eastern United States, including Washington and New York, in a new move by the U.S. Postal Service to save money by reducing services.

But the cutbacks have been challenged as being illegal by president James Rademacher of the 240,000-member National Association of Letter Carriers, who said he will ask the Postal Rate Commission to block them pending an investigation.

The cutback in business mail deliveries from 3 to 2 a day in New York and from 2 to 1 in the other cities was announced by regional postal service centers in Memphis, Philadelphia and New York.

...miration' for Moscow?

...hiopia Military Rulers Shift ... the Left as Crises Continue

By Alvin Shuster

...DIS ABABA, March 14 ...).—The jacaranda trees are ...ll bloom, colored lights line ...main streets, Ethiopia has ...playing winning soccer and ...rgest hotel in town is of... a gastronomic salute to ...U.S. Bicentennial by provid... such wonders as Virginia ...berries Romanoff and ...en à la Ritz old poodle

... soccer game, a victory over ...da in one of the semifinals ...as African Cup at the end ...bruary, was a source of na... joy. But when the cheer... opped, Ethiopians went back ...ondering just where they ... going under the military ... who are trying to trans... an ancient feudal society ... socialist state.

...has been two years since ...utiny by army officers who ...ally stripped power from ...ror Haile Selassie and later ...ed him after he had reign... arly 60 years. Despite steps ...won them some support— ...as land reform—the military ... are still faced with a mix... of old and new problems ...rith pressure from the ex... left and from the right. ...nation remains torn with ...ons, including the Arab... guerrilla war waged for ... by separatists in Eritrea, ...rovince on the Red Sea. ...the revolutionary govern... must prepare for a possible ...own with Somalia, its So... supported neighbor, which ...ng claim to Djibouti, now ...a French colony and this ...ry's main link to the sea.

Lurch Detected

... official talk these days ...y focuses on Djibouti, the ...f the French Territory of ...fars and Issas. Some dip... here detect what they call ...h to the radical left by the ...ry rulers, partly as a re... of that potential crisis and ...ossible need of Soviet in... e.

... the past few weeks there ... been signs of a growing ...ation of the Soviet Union," ...omatic observer said. "The ...is in the ruling Military ...il could be in the ascen... at least temporarily. It's ...difficult to know just what ...ng on inside the govern... but we have all been spec... whether the extreme left... are beginning to win the

... intensified flirtation with ...w coincided with the re... victory in Angola of the ...r Movement there and the ... of Angola's two Western... ted forces. But diplomats ...her possible reasons for the ... apart from a general rise ...et power in Africa.

... one, leaders of the revolu... government may well be ... to appease students and ... who are complaining that ...litary men are moving too ... with the revolution and ...emanding that the army ...ide and make way for a ...e's government."

... extreme left remains one ... of opposition. Others are ... landowners, the middle ... royalists and others with ...ns identified with the ...r, who died last August. ...le the effort to meet the ...ds of the far left explains ...

...goslavia Jails ...st Dissidents ...Pro-Soviet Plot

...GRADE, March 14 (UPI). ... elderly pro-Soviet Yugo... dissidents, including a for... provincial deputy premier, ...received jail terms ranging ... years and 6 months to ...rs for plotting against the ... of President Tito.

... was the first conviction ...o-Moscow dissidents since ...rest of 40 suspected leftist ...nts in Yugoslavia last ... They are to be put on trial ...hout the country in the ...future. Authorities arrested ...ear a total of about 200 ...nts, most of them nation... and separatists.

... four persons sentenced last ... were found guilty of "asso... against the state and ..." A maximum penalty for ...ffense is 15 years in jail.

... court said that the four ...formed a group with the ...o forcibly overthrow the ...t regime and looked for ...rt outside the country.

Algeria Outlaws 'Tiercé' Betting On French Races

ALGIERS, March 14 (AP).—Authorities here today outlawed the widely popular betting on French horse races, denouncing it as a hangover from colonialism and a divergence from Algeria's "Socialist objectives."

Following a habit established long before the end of French rule, tens of thousands of Algerians placed bets on French races every week under the "tiercé" (triple choice) system. As Algerians closely followed the performances of horses, French racing papers had a combined circulation approaching that of the government daily, El Moudjahid (The Combattant).

An official announcement said betting would be "reoriented and limited to a strictly national framework in accordance with Socialist objectives."

The measure "seeks to eliminate vice and waste, which are gravely harmful to the equilibrium of family life," the announcement said. "It will also permit the suppression of certain outdated links [with France] that have been kept alive by a parasitic activity in contradiction with the ethics of a Socialist society and the requirements of cultural independence."

Argentina Denies Dutch Company Bribed Officials

BUENOS AIRES, March 14 (Reuters).—The government has denied allegations that a Dutch company bribed high Argentine officials in the 1950s, calling the charges an attempt to besmirch the late President Juan Peron and his second wife, Eva.

According to the allegations, first published in the Amsterdam newspaper De Telegraaf, the Dutch railroad engineering company Werkspoor paid bribes to high but unnamed Argentine officials in the early 1950s to clinch big sales of rolling stock. The company, it is said, gave President Peron a luxury railroad car and presented Eva Peron with expensive jewelry.

Among those alleged to have been involved were both Prince Bernhard, husband of Queen Juliana, and Marius Holtrop, 73, former governor of the Dutch central bank. Mr. Holtrop is now a member of a three-man inquiry set up by the government last month after the former Lockheed president, Carl Kotchian, testified to a U.S. Senate subcommittee that an unidentified high Dutch official received payoffs to boost company sales.

The principal figure in the Lockheed case is Prince Bernhard.

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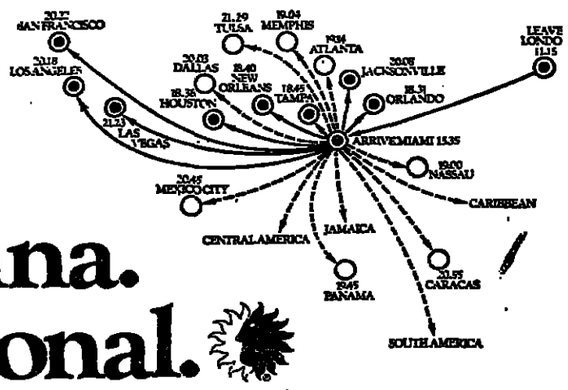
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Apathy as Way of Life

Argentines Find Chaos Tolerable

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES (WP).—Watch the tango, visit a cattle ranch on the endless pampas, carry a pistol and study the life of Juan Domingo Peron.

That way, they tell you here, you can begin to understand Argentina and to understand some of the elements that have brought the country to its current state. To be blunt but accurate, it is torn by violence that most of the population ignores. It drifts along under an ineffectual government that was expected to disappear long since. It staggers along with a disintegrating economy that is, officially, in good shape.

The facts are not in dispute. Extremist violence took 1,000 lives last year. President Isabel Peron's Cabinet has changed 10 times in two years. Inflation was measured at 350 per cent last year.

To understand, Argentines say, start with the tango. It is a dance of dramatic gesture, affronted dignity and make-believe passion. So is Argentine politics, or at least political rhetoric.

Kicks and Whirls

The tango is a stylized struggle in which stone-faced partners cling together while apparently trying to throw each other off balance. The stage version features vicious-looking kicks and whirls, but it is all a routine, it is all expected. So is Argentine politics.

The government is expected to play-act, to go through routines. It is expected to make pronouncements without real substance. It is expected, for example, to say that the economy is prospering, that the ruling party is forever united, that its problems are minor.

The tango evolved in the late 19th century in Buenos Aires bordellos frequented by Italian immigrants homesick for opera and disappointed in their lot. The hundreds of thousands of Italian and Spanish immigrants, who brought with them a tradition of blood feuds and a taste for wine, had come looking for land and a chance to make good. But the wealthy Spanish aristocracy had already divided up the provinces into vast estates.

Thus, the newcomer to Argentina became a sharecropper, a hired hand or, in the cities, a clerk.

He had no real stake in the power plays of the great landlords, the "caudillos," with their shifting alliances. The caudillos had their own private armies, printed their own currency, fought bloody battles over large territories. They imposed arbitrary laws, arbitrary penalties, and they lived according to the formal rituals of an imagined Spanish court.

The heritage is still apparent among average Argentinians. Jose Luis de Imaz, a noted sociologist here, said in a recent interview: "What now appears to be apathy in the face of violence and a crumbling society is really part of a tradition, the tradition of keeping a safe distance from those old provincial rulers. They changed all the time. Governments couldn't be trusted. Their rules were to be evaded.

"Even today there is lip service [to government] but little trust," he added.

Time to Exploit

The caudillos themselves had come to loot, not to settle. But they did not find readily convertible wealth, gold or silver. They found the wealth of the soil, which takes time to exploit.

They dug into the earth—or rather had others dig it for them—and built themselves sprawling, elegant homes maintained by hordes of servants and augmented by stables, pools, gardens.

But their real homes were in Europe and they shipped most of their money back there. That has changed to a degree—but not completely. Today the estancias, the great estates, sport private helicopter pads and the sons of the caudillos commute to Buenos Aires. But much of the wealth is still transferred out of Argentina. According to an official of a U.S. bank subsidiary, Argentines have an estimated $5 billion in overseas accounts. The government, desperate for capital, cannot touch it, let alone tax it.

In the early days, nobody worried much about the steady drain of wealth. The richness of the pampas, with its topsoil 12 feet deep and so free of pebbles that roadbed material must still be shipped in, seemed inexhaustible. Cattle fattened and multiplied into huge herds on the pampas, an area as big as France and Belgium combined. Other parts of the country were most hospitable to sheep and fruit trees. Rich and poor alike lived on steak and wine purchased at the world's lowest prices.

Nowadays, the statistics of falling production, dwindling herds, rising prices and international debt are frightening. Some Argentines refuse to accept the statistics and argue that they must be wrong because of the country's vast potential, its inherent wealth and strength.

A succession of governments has struggled to develop the potential. But the efforts have always foundered on party divisions, on opposition to any controls on prices or on Argentine appetites and simple resistance to any change in the old patterns of minimal investment.

Despite all its weaknesses, the system worked for a long time. Evading government rules, undercutting the government were norms. Elections were generally rigged. Political murders were not unusual; smuggling and corruption the rule. But Argentina was so rich that it prospered through the 1930s.

Argentina has always imported fashions, architecture and ideas from Europe. In the early 1940s, with the problems home to roost, it imported the concept of the military strong man à la Franco and Mussolini. The army, alarmed by the corruption and disorder, took power in a coup in 1943. Juan Peron was one of the plotters.

Peron had a kind of magic. He was able to convince the egocentric Argentines that their narrow, individual interests—whatever they might be—were identical with his vision of an Argentine potential they all believed in.

He realized that the sons of the immigrants were isolated from the country's wealth and, in the Argentine tradition, divided among themselves. He took political advantage of these facts of life and, as labor minister, he got laws passed which have made Argentina's unions the strongest single political force in Latin America.

Six Weeks' Vacation

Even today, Argentine workers cannot be laid off. They receive full pay while on strike. They may miss a day's work or go home early with nothing more than a verbal excuse. Many enjoy six weeks' annual vacation.

Like all Argentines, Peron trusted in the country's boundless wealth. He never thought to tie wage increases to productivity. He paid no attention to the country's need for investment and improvements in the agricultural sector.

Once he became president with the support of labor, he wooed businessmen with lavish government projects. He seduced the budding left with expensive social benefit programs. He fattened the army. He ignored the efforts of critics to make him account for his spending and for the corruption of his underlings.

The army, disillusioned, finally ousted him in 1955. But civilian governments made no impact on Argentina's problems and, in 1973, Peron, by then almost a legend, returned.

He died the next year, having achieved little. Now Argentina, on the third anniversary of Peron's return to power, March 11, 1973, is divided and rudderless. Its financial reserves are exhausted. Productive investment is lacking; the public payroll is ludicrously fat. Wage-price inflation is constant. Mrs. Peron's government totters along.

Demonstrations Subside

BUENOS AIRES, March 14 (NYT).—Labor strikes and demonstrators against the Argentine government's anti-inflation program subsided yesterday as labor leaders warned workers that their agitation could encourage a military coup.

Jose Rodriguez, secretary-general of the Autoworkers Union, told an assembly of 1,500 delegates here Friday night that "the labor movement must not be responsible for bringing down this government, even if it is a bad one."



Humphrey Running Well for Nonrunner

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota, the ever-buoyant noncandidate for the presidency, looks to many thoughtful leaders of the Democratic party like the passive centerpiece of a "stop everybody" movement. More than ever, he appears very much afloat as a compromise choice for the nomination.

"All his people are very happy—and they should be," a ranking Democratic official said, reflecting on the Florida primary returns last week that seemed to leave four active competitors in the next phase of the primary season but no front-running claimant to the broad middle of the party.

Staying Out

Publicly resolved to stay out of the primaries, the 64-year-old Minnesotan has taken less direct action on his own behalf than some observers suspect, and less than many of his supporters have urged. Sen. Humphrey's refusal to step forward as the substitute captain of Sen. Birch Bayh's delegate slates in New York and his rejection of invitations to make a late entry into the Michigan primary have convinced a variety of skeptics that he will play a waiting game until June.

Yet the seesawing trends of the early primaries, combined with the budding of favorite-son and "uncommitted" movements in big states such as California, Illinois, Ohio and New Jersey, seem to many delegate-counting Democrats to work together toward a deadlocked convention and a Humphrey nomination.

No Accident

And for those who look beneath the early primary scores and see the Democratic party in a lurching search for its real center of gravity, the persistent interest in Sen. Humphrey is neither an accident nor the fruit of a conspiracy.

In numerous surveys, Sen. Humphrey remains a popular favorite among the Democratic rank and file. A New York Times-CBS News sampling of Florida primary voters as they left the polls last Tuesday suggested that, if Sen. Humphrey's name had been on the ballot, he would have led the field with a comfortable plurality. Similar primary-day polling of voters in New Hampshire and Massachusetts indicated that he would have run strong, and probably first, in those contests, too.

In the Gallup organization's last national poll of Democrats, a survey completed on March 1, before the Massachusetts and Florida primaries, Sen. Humphrey ran well ahead of all the active candidates. He was the choice of 27 per cent of his party—ahead of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, in second place with 19 per cent; former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia with 16 per cent, and Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington with 6 per cent.

Sen. Humphrey, moreover, still appears to be the consensus choice of several groups that form the central leadership of the Democratic party. Increasingly, it appeared in dozens of interviews last week, that establishment is ambivalent about Mr. Carter, divided over Sen. Jackson, unconvinced by the early returns on Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona and broadly opposed to Gov. Wallace.

Concretely, the latest view of Sen. Humphrey arises from the anxiety in the center and left of the party about Sen. Jackson's emergence in the Massachusets primary, and from the same factions' reading that Rep. Udall does not have sufficient working-class appeal to stop Sen. Jackson.

"Udall looks terribly weak," commented Frederick Dutton, a capital lawyer long associated with Kennedy family campaigns. "I'm not exactly a Humphrey fan but compared to Jackson he looks better every day."

Richard Goodwin, the liberal strategist and writer, saw Democratic liberals busily but happily erasing their memories of Sen. Humphrey as a onetime champion of the war in Vietnam and the leader of the more conservative party forces that tried to block Sen. George McGovern's nomination in 1972.

"They're reconstructing Hubert as the liberal leader of the 1950s," Mr. Goodwin observed. "If the Jackson bandwagon starts to roll, Humphrey will be forced into the race. He's the safest nominee: Nobody in the party has to be afraid of him and he may be the only one who could be reasonably sure of winning the election in November."

"I don't think the party has begun to imagine the polarization ahead on the Jackson question," said Anne Wexler Duffey, another veteran of liberal Democratic politics. "I think you're going to see a lot of people of my stripe looking at Jimmy Carter," she remarked in an interview, "and if Jackson does well in New York and Pennsylvania, you're going to hear people yelling, 'Humphrey, Humphrey,' no matter what Humphrey does."

Votes Needed

Among adherents of the Humphrey strategy, the problem is to keep any active candidate from gathering the roughly 900 votes needed to create bandwagon momentum toward the 1,505 convention votes needed for the nomination.

There are ways to keep any front-runner from emerging: A division of labor endorsements between Sen. Jackson and Mr. Carter in the Michigan primary, for example, would keep them battling for minority blocs of delegates; the favorite-son race by Gov. Edmund Brown jr. in California will probably prevent anyone else from winning a dominant share of the largest delegation at the convention.

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Illinois Primary Shapes Up Mainly as Republican Test

By William E. Farrell

CHICAGO (NYT).—In the nation's fifth primary election Tuesday, Illinois voters will be asked to decide a presidential "beauty contest," pick delegates to the Republican and Democratic National Conventions and choose the winner in a heated battle between two Democratic contenders for governor.

National interest in the Illinois primary is focused primarily on the Republican race between President Ford and Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California. This is due in part to the absence from the ballot here of two strong Democratic candidates—Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona and Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington.

In addition, the Republican presidential race—which will mark the fourth consecutive Tuesday in which the two contestants have faced each other—could be crucial to Mr. Reagan's candidacy. If he fares poorly in Illinois, the psychological blow to such a double loser—he lost in Florida last Tuesday—could be fatal to his hopes for the nomination.

The presidential part of the primary is composed of two sections.

The first is a nonbinding preferential primary—or "beauty contest"—in which Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan are testing their voter appeal. So are four Democrats—Jimmy Carter, Fred Harris, Sargent Shriver and George Wallace.

The second section of the presidential part of the primary in the nation's fifth most populous state is the selection of party delegates to the national conventions.

Democratic politicians in the state, particularly those connected with Mayor Richard Daley's powerful Cook County Democratic machine, are more interested in the results of the delegate contests than in the candidates' beauty contest. The object is to have Mr. Daley go to the Democratic Convention in New York City in July armed with as large a bloc of delegate votes as possible.

The Democrats will elect 155 delegates to attend the party's convention in New York. In addition, 14 delegates will be picked at a state party convention, making the total 169.

The Republicans will elect 96 delegates to the Republican gathering in Kansas City in August. In addition, five delegates will be picked at a state Republican convention, making the total 101.

The key state race here is the gubernatorial one between Gov. Daniel Walker, a maverick Democrat long at odds with the Daley machine, and Illinois Secretary of State Michael Howlett, the machine's candidate.

An Isolated World

Iceland—Modern But Yet Medieval

By Peter T. Kilborn

REYKJAVIK (NYT).—This is the land where the Norse sagas were written, including the one about Erik the Red discovering Greenland and his son, Leif Ericson, alighting in the Americas 500 years ahead of Columbus. The sagas are part truth and part fiction and it seems that a new one is being chronicled now in Iceland.

It is said here that an old man wandered from a group of berry pickers a couple of summers ago for a stroll along the coast. He never returned. At least three younger people, two men and a woman in their 20s, have also disappeared.

A few Icelanders smell a massive scandal. "It's our own little Watergate," said Adalsteinn Olafsson, a student who helps his wife run a children's clothing store. "But this," he said, "is much worse than Watergate. No one was killed in Watergate."

Iceland is a singularly different sort of land from the European countries of which it considers itself a part. "The fact is," said Bjorn Matthiasson, a central banker here who studied at Swarthmore and Yale, "that this is an island, a world out in nowhere. The life is insular, geographically and psychologically."

Novel Twists

European and U.S. influences abound but there can be novel twists. During World War II, when the United States opened a military base here, Icelanders switched in droves from English Player cigarettes to Camels. Today, they're still smoking Camels because cigarette advertising is completely banned and they have not heard of anything else.

Icelanders, 97 per cent of whom are Lutheran and most of the rest Roman Catholic, observe the usual Christian holidays but not always as other Christians do. Ash Wednesday is a sort of Halloween.

Children, many in costumes, lurked in doorways here waiting for adults to pass. Then they would dart out and with a deft thrust of a bent pin they would hang little hand-sewn bags, smaller than change purses, on the backs of the grown-ups' overcoats. It was common that day to see unsuspecting businessmen hurrying along the chilly commercial streets with the multicolored bags flopping incongruously from strings on their backs.

Women's Play

Children used to put ashes in the bags but not anymore. A century or two ago, young women would pin the bags to the men they loved. If the next threshold a man crossed was that of the woman who had "bagged" him, so to speak, it meant he would marry her.

It is not unusual for persons to disappear in Iceland. They drown in the raging, unnavigable rivers. They get lost on fishing trips to the Arctic. Thousands over the centuries have been buried by erupting volcanos.

But those who have disappeared recently, it is widely thought, were murdered. The police have arrested six or seven apparent suspects. At least one has signed a murder confession.

The police have disclosed little but Icelanders are convinced that the disappearances had something to do with smuggling. A bottle of whiskey here, because of high tariffs, costs $25, so smuggling pays. Commonly, smugglers on a passing merchant ship drop containers of grain alcohol to accomplices operating in small boats from the shore. They then blend it and sell it on the black market.

The theory going around Reykjavik's few bars and discotheques, as well as family dinner tables, is that some of the missing pe[rsons] caught smugglers in the a[ct] and that others were part of th[e] ring who fell out with their co[n]federates. Icelanders whisper th[at] world "Mafia" now and there a[re] allegations of an official cove[r-up].

The biggest public issue her[e], however, is the "cod war" wi[th] Britain. Negotiations have sto[p]ped while Icelandic patrol boa[ts] try to ram the nets of British trawler fishermen and British Navy frigates try to fend off th[e] patrol boats.

Icelanders think there is stu[b]bornness on both sides. "Take the British trawler skipper," sa[id] an Icelandic Foreign Ministry o[f]ficial. "He's stubborn, a lo[ne] wolf, basically a hunter. Ic[e]landers are basically farmers a[nd] fishermen. What are farme[rs] and fishermen at these latitude[s]. Individualistic and stubborn."

No Surnames

Icelanders, Mr. Matthiasson said, are stubborn about oth[er] things, such as their language, the purest known form of med[ie]val Norse. Rather than [a] Anglo-Saxon words infiltra[te] they invent their own. Th[e] word for computer is "tolva," for jet, "puta"; for radio, "[u]varp," and telephone, "simi." B[ut] hotel and motor have slipped [in].

There's no such thing as a su[r]name, as such, for the 90 p[er] cent of the population with Nor[se] names. A child is given wha[t]ever Christian name his parents wish but his last name is [the] father's first name, plus the po[s]sessive "s" and "son" or "dotti[r]." Hence: Leif Ericson.

Married women retain [their] names they are born with. [Fo]r Mr. Matthiasson and his wi[fe] Olof Benediktsdottir. The pra[c]tice has led to arguments when they have tried to check in [at] some hotels in other countries.

By many standards, Iceland is a land of clean-living intellectuals. There are as ma[ny] bookshops in Reykjavik as clothing stores. They sell 2.5 bo[oks] a person a year, probably mo[re] than in any other count[ry]. Iceland's literary traditions [be]gan with the sagas and [have] flourish today. The lea[ding] novelist now is Halldor Laxne[ss] who won the Nobel Prize [for] Literature in 1955.

A strong temperance movement has won a ban on serving drin[ks] on Wednesdays for the reas[on] that its members want to [be] able to visit bars on a workd[ay] without confronting drinke[rs]. Television begins each day [at] at 8 p.m. and there's none [on] Thursdays. Icelanders play ch[ess] a lot. The post office is [now] pushing a stamp commemorati[ng] Bobby Fischer's 1972 victory [in] over the Russian Boris Spass[ky].

Equipped With Vodka

But there's another side to [it] here. On Wednesday the dis[cot]heques thrive as on other d[ays] because their customers [are] equipped with pints of Fol[k] vodka, which they pour, [un]der the table, into ginger ale.

There's no red light distri[ct] in Reykjavik and little or [no] promotion of pornography. [Yet] the country has the highest r[ate] of illegitimate births in the We[st]. Sixty per cent of all first-b[orn] children are born to unw[ed] mothers. A third of the moth[ers] have common-law husbands.

A recent visitor to Icel[and] went to a cocktail party at a large and comfortable co[m]apartment that belonged to t[wo] sisters. Neither had a husb[and] or a male cohabitant but e[ach] had a child there.

Thus it was with Edmund Thorgun[nson] whom Leif Ericson met dur[ing] a winter ashore on the Hebri[des] Islands. Their son was Thorg[un]. "There's no stigma," said [a] guest at the sisters' party. "Th[e] parents are happy they can h[ave] children."

U.S. Base Blocked

REYKJAVIK, March 14 R[eu]ters).—Leftist demonstrators y[es]terday blocked all the entran[ces] to the U.S. base at Keflavik A[ir]port near here.

The protest followed the i[n]dents involving British frig[ates] and Icelandic patrol boats in [the] disputed fishing grounds [off] Iceland.

The protesters claimed [the] frigates were NATO warsh[ips] and called for the withdrawal [of] the U.S. NATO force at Kefla[vik].

A convoy of cars drove out [to] the airport from the capital [and] simultaneously blocked all [the] gates to the base. Police st[ood] by but took no action to c[lear] the demonstrators.

The Communists and ot[her] leftists involved in the pro[test] said they were members of [the] Anti-Base League.

Some politicians here beli[eve] Iceland should use the threat [of] closing down the base as a le[ver] for NATO support in the "[cod] war" with Britain.

The airport's police comm[is]sioner, Benedikt Thorarinss[on] told Reuters that the protest[ers] had closed all the gates to [the] traffic but pedestrians were be[ing] allowed through.

Women's 'Tribunal,' in Brussels Sessions, Tackled Divisive Issues

By Susan Heller Anderson

BRUSSELS (IHT).—Beating, rape, incest, slavery—crimes that no longer shock, having become commonplace in headlines and films—took on a different meaning during this month's International Tribunal for Crimes Against Women in Brussels.

Often reported at the tribunal by the victims themselves, the crimes against women became part of a pattern that slowly emerged from the testimony, a pattern of systematic brutality toward half of the world's population.

It was the goal of the tribunal to dramatize the cruelties inflicted on women throughout the world. Emotional, social and economic injustices as well as physical abuses are, after all, why women all over the world are angry and trying to bring about a change.

Since reform will take a long time, it was a pleasant surprise to see some immediate results after the dust had settled from the Brussels conference. Succeeding where previous feminist gatherings had failed, the tribunal confronted three troublesome issues that have divided and often stalled the women's movement—the press (male), homosexuals (female) and power.

The women's movement needs publicity. Not the shrieking image that *men* see as anti-male but calm, straightforward reporting of its basic struggles—for economic independence, freedom from physical coercion and equality in employment, education and political clout. Demands that make ho-hum reading rather than headlines.

Because the tribunal contained so much potentially salacious and sensational testimony, its organizers decided to avoid the possibility of *smarmy syntax* from the male press by banning men from daily sessions.

Then, when hundreds of women found themselves surrounded by male camera crews, wire-service reporters and photographers on opening day, they resented the intrusion. And they resented what they saw as the insensitivity of news organizations for seemingly not caring about getting the best story and not sending women to cover it. So the assemblage voted overwhelmingly to eliminate also daily press briefings scheduled for the benefit of male reporters.

The Brussels-based press was furious. The biggest international feminist event in history was being held in its own backyard, and it could not cover it. The ban, however, enabled the all-women film and video crews present to sell their shows—an impossibility had men not been banned.

Upsetting Thought

Women reporters were upset at the thought that wire services—in this case the Associated Press, United Press International and Reuters—by far the most important in their ability to disseminate news, would stop their coverage. National delegations were hysterical. How would their message get back to women in their countries?

They need not have worried, for the ban did not stop reporting of the event. It did reduce male journalists to reporting heresay gleaned from tribunal participants in hallways, but the wire-service dispatches were mainly free of sensationalism and bias.

What did the women do finally to mollify male reporters? They asked for money! They held a press conference after the tribunal ended and passed the hat, or rather a metal ashtray. And the predominantly male reporters kicked in 3,000 of their own Belgian francs ($75) to help defray the costs of the meeting.

Not only did the tribunal demonstrate that it did not need male reporters, it made the decision pay off.

Once free to tend to its own problems in private, the tribunal was immediately jolted. The "audience" resented other women sitting on a platform, controlling the program and the microphone. The conference's organizers, seeking to avoid traditional structures, tried to keep things loose without the meeting collapsing.

The next assault came from gay women, doubly discriminated against—as women and as homosexuals. They demanded more time for discussion of their problems and got it. As far as is known, it was the first international feminist conference where lesbians confronted their heterosexual sisters and were listened to instead of being rejected with a mixture of disgust and hostility. Afterward, many women talked about increased sympathy for lesbians.

Homosexuals make many persons uncomfortable, and homosexuality in women makes men feel especially threatened, not only about their own sexual abilities but also about possible competition for their mates from females.

In its early days, the women's movement in the United States was fond of saying that women's liberation would ultimately be men's liberation as well. What this means is that implicit in the women's movement is a rejection of stereotypes and sexual role-playing. It means that men can be tender and sensitive, love ballet and dislike football, without being thought of as sissies. And that women can be aggressive, ambitious and successful without being branded as the castrating kind.

But in Europe, little attention has been paid to the needs of men by the women's movement, admittedly still several years behind its U.S. counterpart. Suddenly, men here are having hostility dumped on them without understanding why. Not that understanding makes instant converts, but as the U.S. experience has shown, an attempt to raise the consciousness of men regarding women's problems often pays off.

Which gets back to the understandable anger of the Brussels male press at being excluded. Accustomed to being handled with kid gloves as journalists, they were ultimately rejected as men.

As tracts demanding wages for housework and rock albums featuring the Firing Lesbians were being packed away, the participants' euphoria of just having survived all this was palpable. The women's willingness to absorb the blows of the press, militant lesbians and their own dissatisfied sisters and make them part of the tribunal's business was a source of hope that the women's movement has come to terms with some of its internal problems.

Many women came to the tribunal expecting too much, and many expected too little.

They got both.

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1976

—Euromarket

Two Big Common Market Offerings Scheduled to Be Launched Today

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 14 (IHT).—If all goes according to plan, the dollar and deutsche-mark loans of the European Economic Community will be launched tomorrow morning.

As reported previously, the public dollar loan will be for $300 million for six years bearing a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent. On the same time will be a similar 500-million-DM loan bearing a coupon of 7 1/4 per cent.

To assuage the hurt feelings of banks not invited to be co-managers of the dollar issue, the Deutsche Bank has invited 20 banks to participate in a so-called "special bracket" which, in subsequent advertisements about the loan, will rank just after the co-managers and before the major and sub-major underwriters.

The special bracket will comprise three other major West German banks, the three nationalized French banks, five U.S. investment banks, two London-based consortium banks, two British merchant banks and additional banks in Amsterdam, Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg as well as one in Venezuela.

The managers of the loan are expected to underwrite $20 million each. The 20 special-bracket banks are expected to take $5 million each. This is unusual as the managers and participants in the special bracket, where it exists, usually account for no more than 50 per cent of the underwriting. Of course, with banks invited to join the managing group account for more than the $40 million still unallocated, the underwritings of the managing and special-bracket banks would be cut back.

A number of bankers profess to be concerned about the ability of all of the managers to place $20 million of these bonds or to inventory them, if necessary. Thus, there is some worry that the secondary market will be awash with these bonds as underwriters offer them for resale minus their selling commissions and underwriting fees—in other words, at prices well below the offering price, which would cause the price in the secondary market to fall.

One bank reported that its institutional clients were not interested in subscribing for the issue, preferring to pick up the bonds they want in the secondary market, because they are convinced the price will drop below the issue price.

The rumor in the market was that Deutsche Bank was lightening its inventory of dollar bonds to enhance its liquidity to stabilize the trading in the secondary market. This is denied by Deutsche Bank. However, it is reliably reported that it has refused invitations to co-manage other dollar-denominated Eurobonds, preferring to devote its resources to the EEC loans.

The DM portion of the loan, sources report, has been largely pre-placed with institutional investors in West Germany. It is estimated that only 150 million DM of the loan remains to be sold. This loan is being managed by a syndicate of West German banks but special-bracket status is being offered to the three major Swiss banks as well as other foreign banks co-managing the dollar issue.

There is a good deal of complaining about the fact that the two issues will be launched simultaneously, but the Deutsche Bank reasons that as long as the market knows they are both coming, there is no need to space them apart. The Deutsche Bank is understood to believe that other Eurobonds have been accelerated to come to market before the EEC loan, making the placement of that record-size issue more difficult.

Other banks reject such complaints, saying there is no reason for them to stop what they were planning simply because Deutsche Bank has two large loans in the offing.

Subsequent to these public issues, Deutsche Bank will head a syndicate selling $500 million in a private placement. These notes will have a maturity of just under four years and carry a coupon of 7 1/2 per cent. This also has bankers upset as four-year dollars currently fetch over 8 1/4 per cent.

Meanwhile, the syndicated $300-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1975
Commodity index ..	195.3	193.7	199.8
*Currency in cir. ..	$84,781,000	$84,106,000	$77,715,000
*Total loans	$119,554,000	$119,726,000	$130,448,000
Steel prod. (tons)..	2,468,000	2,458,000	2,785,000
Auto production ...	184,536	174,458	128,986
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,049,000	8,062,000	8,453,000
Fr'ght car l'dings ..	444,754	466,648	447,651
*Elec Pwr. Kw-hr. ..	36,420,000	36,680,000	36,206
Busn failures	228	204	266

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Feb.	Prior Month	1975
Employed	86,319,000	86,194,000	84,163,000
Unemployed	7,136,000	7,290,000	7,360,000
	Jan.	Prior Month	1975
Ind'stl Prodn	119.3	118.5	113.7
*Personal income .	$1,314,000,000	$4,300,200,000	$1,200,400,000
*Money supply ..	$295,400,000	R$295,000,000	$281,900,000
Cnmrs price index.	168.7	166.3	156.1
Cnstrctn contr'cts .	183	137	136
*Mfr's inventories.	$146,780,000	R$146,574,000	$151,624,000
*Exports	$9,103,400	$9,249,900	$9,373,400
*Imports	$9,176,000	$8,525,700	$9,635,500

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.
R-Revised.
A-Seasonally adjusted.
B-Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

The U.S. Economic Scene

South's Economy Is Rising Again

By John M. Lee

ATLANTA, March 14 (NYT).—John Portman, the flamboyant architect and developer, has created a new hotel for Atlanta, the 70-story Peachtree Plaza, which, with its tall terraced lobby, lakes and plants, is one of the grandest displays since the hanging gardens of Babylon.

Moreover, the Plaza is only one of three new hotels that have given Atlanta another 3,800 rooms in the last few weeks and flooded a market already overbuilt with offices, condominiums and retail space.

Optimists, in which Atlanta abounds, say that the glut is only temporary and that this stylish and agreeable regional business center will soon regain the growth and vigor it enjoyed in the 1960s and early 1970s.

But for the moment Atlanta and the Southeast are nursing a bad hangover from the construction boom that powered this region for so long and then burst with such devastation in 1973-74. The Southeast was hit harder by the recession than the nation as a whole and it is coming back more slowly.

Principal Culprit

Although construction was the principal culprit, textiles were also a factor. One of the South's major employers, the textile industry was jolted by the worst dropoff in business since the 1930s and painful declines followed in jobs and hours worked. But from the low point a year ago, textiles have made a sustained recovery even though employment is below its peak.

"Business is strong," says Horace Jones, chairman of Burlington Industries, a big textile employer in the Carolinas, "but it's not the boom we had in 1974."

Mr. Jones said that apparel fabrics were doing better than carpets and furnishings, which remain depressed because of the sluggish housing recovery.

Indeed, it is the overhang of unsold housing and empty buildings that is holding back any broad economic revival in the South and a number of local experts think it will be at least next year before the inventory is worked off. Florida, South Carolina and Georgia have been especially hard hit.

For some years, the Southern construction industry was the blazing tail of those erstwhile financial comets, the Real Estate Investment Trusts. According to Donald Ratajczak, a Georgia State University economist, the REITs, as a new financial intermediary, gathered about $15 billion from individual investors and bank lenders all over the country and funnelled about half of it over a short period into this traditionally capital-starved region.

This fueled the boom in retirement condominiums, shopping malls in secondary cities, motels on the interstate highways and recreational developments. Local banks dropped their standards and shoveled money out on speculative ventures. Then the recession hit. The supply of money and the demand for property both dried up. The banks found themselves stuck with huge losses.

"We'd never really seen a recession in this part of the country before. We'd always ride them out," said Richard Kattell, chairman of the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Atlanta, which has taken its share of financial lumps.

"But that was a depression we had. You could reach out with your hand and touch bottom."

Mr. Kattell and other Southern bankers have done a lot of retrenching and retightening of standards and they are just now emerging from their bunkers. But the way back is slow. The cautious bankers are emphasizing high-quality business and with corporations awash in liquidity from a strong fourth quarter and early year, there is very little new corporate loan demand.

However, this could be a blessing. It was feverish demand for loans coupled with a slow growth of regional deposits that had lured local banks into overbuying deposits in New York at rates far above those that could be recovered in regional loans. Now, both the rate squeeze and the demand have relaxed.

"We are moving back on a second basis," Mr. Kattell said. Asked if he foresaw another boom, he said, "It will be a quality boom. Obviously, that means less in terms of real numbers."

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT).—The Dow Jones industrial average, symbol of "the market" to Wall Street and the investing public, closed above 1,000 last Thursday for the first time in more than three years.

But the sense of buoyancy was soon dissipated. On Friday, the 30-blue-chip-issue average plunged sharply, a result of profit-taking and consolidation following a 150-point rise, analysts said.

Since registering a 12-year low in December, 1974, the blue-chip average had climbed an astonishing 425 points as of last Thursday, when it finished at 1,003.31. It last finished above the 1,000 mark on Jan. 26, 1973.

Friday's setback amounted to 15.67 points in the second-biggest daily decline of this year. For the full week, the Dow still finished with a net gain of 14.72 points, thanks to Monday's rise of nearly 16 points.

Trading volume of 136.05 million shares compared with the previous week's 120.5 million.

Steel issues, which have out-performed the general list of stocks this year, ranked among the market's major losers on Friday. This followed the recommendation by a Wall Street analyst that the steel stocks be sold on further price strength.

U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel, both included in the Dow industrial average, posted significant losses after trading at their highest prices in 15 years.

It was the basic industry groups—steels, papers and chemicals—that carried the Dow above 1,000 this year. In contrast, when the Dow first closed above this psychological barrier, in late 1972, it rode in on such growth issues as Eastman Kodak, Procter & Gamble and Sears, Roebuck.

The Dow is followed because of its venerability. It is 80 years old and has constant exposure in newspapers and on the Dow Jones news tickers. But more broadly based market indicators, such as Standard & Poor's 500 and the Big Board's own composite index of all common stocks, still lag well below their record highs of early 1973.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Supplied by NASD.

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Corp	43	2¼	2	2¼+	¼
	11	5¼	5½	5½	
ctron	291	25¼	22	23 +	⅜
t .35e	11	3½	3⅜	3½	
.28	193	18¼	17¼	18 +	½
pst.40	150	5⅜	5¼	5½+	⅛
s .30a	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
.12e	114	13¼	12½	13¼+	⅜
InCp .80	86	10⅛	10½	13⅛—	½
lor Inc	105	2	1⅜	1⅞—	⅛
m s	47	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞+1⅛	
ted .24	6	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
.Co .48	152	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
sly .48	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	
Ross	38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅝
l Mem	373	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Micr De	2982	24⅛	20⅝	23⅛+3⅝	
Corp	42	21	18⅛	19	—2
. Inc	159	2⅛	1⅝	2 +	⅛
ic	334	15	13⅞	13⅞	
sal Min	371	5⅞	5¼	5⅛—	⅛
ses 1.20	24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
Cp .15r	273	5	4⅛	4⅛+	½
.15e	273	9⅛	8⅞	9	
.20	67	9½	8½	9⅛+	⅜
ek 1.06	674	34⅛	33⅜	33⅞—	¼
win 7.60	207	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
.12e	33	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
average	287	2⅜	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
m .05e	187	21	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
lsure	135	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
h .44b	38	10⅛	12½	12½—	⅛
m .35	56	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Cp	304	⅜	⅜	⅜	
.Bd .48	04	20	19½	19½	
Inc	232	8⅛	7	8⅛+1⅛	
ergy	95	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
al-al	158	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
&Crafts	111	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
s .40	14	8	7½	7⅛—	⅛
ss .80	8729	36⅛	34½	36 +	⅜
sa .54	75	8¼	8	8 —	¼
rp .04	509	7⅛	7⅜	7¾—	⅛
.20e	84	4⅛	4	4½—	½
sture	113	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
nas .25	935	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
osysim	305	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
c Strs	14	7½	7	7 —	½
ser	1014	8	8⅛	7⅛+1½	
c Inf	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
r Petro	382	8⅛	17	10⅛+	⅛
comm	242	10⅛	9	10⅛+1⅛	
v&Com	164	22½	21⅛	21⅛	
Mg .88	54	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
Inc	349	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
l Co T	6	25	24	24	—1
Inc	719	12⅛	11	12⅛+1½	
ic .05e	81	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
vices	213	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛+2	
2000	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
.rm .12b	15	16⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Jacobs	189	3⅛	3	3	
ish .65	2964	33⅛	31⅛	33⅛+1⅞	
.10	161	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+1	
c .48a	116	20½	20	20 —	⅛
m Fd	50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
lt Data	1070	23	19½	21⅛+1⅛	
aterial	115	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
aylair	777	2½	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
at s	148	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
is 1.20	22	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Bt .20	105	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
obmot	54	5	4⅛	4⅛	
orp	751	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Bll .58a	238	16	15½	15½—	¼
s .05	36	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
.ml .80	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
L.C .24	99	13½	13⅛	13	
lot .10e	17	13½	13	13 —	½
ll .20	24	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
Dcsonics	416	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
tics .10a		3½	3½	3⅛	
.50	185	12½	11⅛	12 —	½
ld Lab	187	7⅛	6½	7⅛+1⅛	
Corp	8	13½	13	13	
.rp .45a	20	7½	7¼	7⅛—	⅛
t 1.80	338	20⅛	20	20⅛	
in 1.20	28	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
lonics	43	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
os Inc	74	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
rites 1a	36	31	30⅛	31 +	⅛
von .40	186	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
orp	77	7⅛	6	7	+1
gd 1.32	19	14	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
sEq .80	38	12⅛	12½	12½	h
Rty .75e	419	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛+	⅛
.44	68	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
reau .48	129	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
orp .50	35	19⅛	9⅛	9½+	⅛
lindePh	118	38	35⅛	35⅛—	1
Ilg .16e	77	4	3⅛	4 +	⅛
ilh Sci	392	1⅛	1⅛V	⅛V⅛	
turn .40	166	24½	21	24½+3½	
ticts .60	67	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
p .20	23	4⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
ledic El	54	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
ash .44	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
lrue .44		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
MF .86e	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
l Gas	1603	½	½	½	
Labs	166	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
Pap A	16	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
.28	770	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛+1⅛	
iCan .36	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Mat .32a	34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
.	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
l .36	28	10	10	10	
.60	203	25⅛	23⅛	24⅛+1⅛	
Kid	44	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Scien	275	13⅛	10⅛	13⅛+2⅛	
n 3.20a	57	94⅛	89	90 +	⅛
Pw 2.40	90	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
ogA .53	97	12½	12	12⅛	
Sfp .24	186	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
pply 1a	81	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
Frm .60	64	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	½
ll Co	73	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
In .60b	168	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛+	⅛
Intl	1181	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
d.	13	9½	9½	9½	
nsp 1.20	109	33⅛	30⅛	33	+2⅜
RH .12	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BostonCoB 1.04	11	13¼	13¼	13¼+	¼
BradenInd .16	115	5½	4⅝	5 +	⅛
Brafarms Res	124	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
BrassCraftMf .16	45	14	13½	14 +	½
BrencoInc .80	40	23	22¾	23	+1¼
BrennerInd .20	24	6½	6½	6½	
BrennerJohn .08	71	13¼	11¾	13	+1
Brinks Inc .40	142	11⅛	10⅝	m0⅝—V	
BroadwyFin .16	32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
BrooksFash .48	163	24⅝	22⅝	24⅝+2	
BrooksScanin .78	28	17⅛	16	16	—1⅛
BrowardBnc .36b	46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
BrownTom s	504	21⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
Brunos Inc .40	125	14	13¼	13⅞+	⅛
Buckbee Mears	155	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Buckeyeinf .40e	112	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
Burns RL Co .20	327	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
Burnup&Sims	907	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
ButlerMfg .98	281	30⅛	27	28⅛—	⅛
CFS Contl .12a	321	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
CPT Corp	200	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
Cable Funding	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
CabotJP Equit	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cafeterias .32b	25	17	16⅛	17 +	⅛
Calbiochem	161	18⅛	17½	17⅛—	⅛
Cal Microwave	100	15⅛	15	15⅛	+1⅛
CalWatSvc 2.40	23	29	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
Cal Winsor	62	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
Calton Petrol	47	3½	3½	3½	
Cambridge Mem	741	4⅛	2⅞	4⅛+1⅛	
CameronIrnWk 1	37	124	119	119	
CampTaGg 1.32	184	26⅛	26	26	
Campus Cas .75	38	14	13⅛	13½	
CanhonMills .80a	250	18½	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
CarbolineCo .32	252	19⅛	18½	19⅛+	⅛
CardiacPacmk	231	25	23½	24⅛+	⅛
CarpenterPap .24e	17	13	11⅛	13	+1⅛
Carvel Corp	10	10⅛	9⅛	10¼+	¼
Cedar Point .80	33	15½	15	15⅛	⅛
CelinaFinA .30	1	8	8	8	
Cencor Inc	51	3½	3⅛	3½	
CentMtg Rlty	60	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
CentVtPSvc 1.28	102	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
CnforyTel .34	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
ChambrInMf .56	89	9	8⅛V	—⅛—	
Champ Parts .16	323	5⅛	4⅛	5 +	⅛
ChampProd .80	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
ChannelCos .20e	442	16⅛	15½	16½+1⅛	
CharlRBLab .05e	33	22	21	21	—1
Charming Shop	53	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
Chart House	936	28⅛	26⅛	28	+1⅛
ChathamMfg .72	28	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
ChattmDrug .28	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Chef Pierre	273	17⅛	16½	16⅛—	⅛
ChemedCorp .72	53	n24⅛	23⅛	24	
ChemicLeam .60	16	9⅛M	8⅛	9⅛	
Chemineer .12	311	12½	11⅛	12 +	⅛
ChiBrdgIron m.40	217	69⅛	68	69⅛+1⅛	
ChristnaInc .15e	411	11⅛	10⅛	11 —	⅛
ChristnSec 4.26e	34	128	128	128	—1
ChurchsFChk .40	1633	29⅛	26⅛	28	+1⅛
CinniNint .60b	72	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
CircleIncSh 1.30a	78	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
CircleSeal .20e	34	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
CitznsUtilA s	82	30⅛	29½	30⅛+	⅛
CitizensUtilB 2	47	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
Clark JL Mfg 1a	7	39	38⅛	38⅛	
ClevelTr Rlty	68	2	2g5	2⅛—	⅛
ClevepakCo 1	129	22	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
ClowCorp .40	45	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
Coast Catamarn	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Cobe Labs	141	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1
CocaBtlgLA .80	299	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
CocaBtlgMia .24	124	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
CocaBtlgMiA .20	66	n11⅛	10½	10½—	⅛
CocaBtlgCons .40	23	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Codex Corp	539	43	39	39⅛	—2
Coherent Radiatn	2373	6⅛		6⅛+	⅛
ColemanAm Cos	16	4½	4½	4½	
ColonGas EnSys	45	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
Colony Foods	89	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Comdisco Inc	79	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	½
ComCircHse .29e	363	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
Coml Shear .60a	18	24⅛	24	24	
ComwltNG 1.62	2	17	17	17	
ComwlTelPa 2.08	16	26⅛	⅛	6⅛	
Commun Ind .32	31	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
Commun Prop	412	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
Comprehen Care	25	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
Compuscan Inc	54	18⅛	9⅛	9½	⅛
CompubAut .05e	1678	19⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
Comput Console	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
ComputElSys .m6	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
scomputer Mach	317	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
Computer Ntwk	193	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Computer Usage	79	4⅛	3⅛	4 +	⅛
Computrvisn Cp	124	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Comshare Inc	116	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Comtech Labs	350	22R	20⅛	fw	+1⅛
Comten Inc	222	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
Conesco Ind	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
CommNatGas 2.80	10	30	29⅛	30	
ConsPaper 3	77	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛+	⅛
ConsuWat 1.56b	2	20	20	20	
ContConvyEq .16	540	13⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
ContiHairProd s	201	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
ContWest Ind	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Contran ocorp	28	11⅛	11	1	g8 1
ConwedCorp .55e	75	10½	10	10½+	⅛
CoorsAdgb .07e	1830	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛+1⅛	
CoquinaOil s	20	15⅛	15	15 +	⅛V
CorcoInc .64	25	15	14⅛	15 +	⅛V
Cordis Corp	42	29	28	28½+	⅛
CorneliusCo .32	118	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
CornwalEquit .20	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
CottonPetrol s	276	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Courier Cp .32	24	6	6	6	
Cousins Prop	224	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
CrackrTerry	113	7	6½	6⅛+	⅛
Crawford Co 1.20	144	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
Cross Co	123	16⅛	15½	16⅛+	⅛
CrumpEH .20	109	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
CullumCos .32	87	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
CurticeBurnA .60	172	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
Curtis Noll .44	225	19⅛	18	18	—1⅛
Cyclotron Cp	95	28½	22⅛	23	—5⅛
DanielIntl .20	339	22⅛	21	22	+1
DartDrug .13	107	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
DataCard .10	48	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Data 100 Corp	3340	12⅛	10⅛	11⅛+1⅛	
Datapoint Corp	1316	38⅛	35⅛	38 +	½
Datascope Corp	79	23	22⅛	22½—	½
DaytnMall 1.20a	33	39⅛	39	39	
Dean Foods 1.20	179	34⅛	30	34⅛+4⅛	
Debron scorp .90	83	14	13½	13½	
DecisnDta Com	501	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
DEKALB Ag .20	789	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
Delhi Intl goll	c114	3⅛	2⅞	3	
DelMontePrp .44	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
DelaValRlty 1.32	55	11	10¼	10½+	⅛
Delos Intl	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
DeltaAirlin 70wt	464		6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
DeLuxeCheck .44	1164	29	28	28⅛	
DelwdFurn .05e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
DenisonMin 1.40	33	61⅛	59⅛	61⅛+2⅛	
DentsMd Ind	67	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
Dem RI Est .60e	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DetrexChm .80	41	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
DetCanTun 1.20	22	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
Diagn amonCoal .40e	17	6	6g3	6⅛	
DiamCrysSlt .60	102	18⅛	18	18⅛	
Diamondhd Cp	51	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Diam h pfE1.15	my	c5⅛	49⅛	49⅛	—3⅛
DibrellBros .80	23	16	15½	16 +	½
DickeyClay .40	45	11	10½	10⅛—	½
DigitalComp Con	42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
DinnerBellNd .48	25	9g5	9⅛	9⅛	
DiscountNY 6.90e	26	43	42⅛	43 +	½
DistribuInc s	73	6⅛	1g2	5⅛	—1
DixonCrucible 1a	30	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
Docutel Corp	469	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
DollarGenl .10a	342	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
DomainInd .30	40	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+1⅛	
DonaldsonInc .70	322	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
DonovanCo .30a	25	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
Dorchester Gas	1249	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
DoughtryBr .15b	43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
DowJones 1a	198	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	½
Dowdle Oil	79	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Downe Commun	275	2⅛	2	2⅛	
DoyleDaneBe .96	136	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
DualLiteInc .20	136	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛+	⅛
DuckwallStr .20	72	12	11	11⅛+	⅛
Ducommun .40	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Dunkin Donuts	870	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
DurironCo 1	83	25½	24	24	—1½
DurrFillMed .14	9	7	7	7	
Dynascan Corp	240	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
EDS Nuclear .30	40	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	½
ESL Inc	107	19⅛	18	18	—1⅛
E Syst 78wtAug	308	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
Early Calif Ind	250	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Earth Sciences n	49	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	h
Eastmet Cp 1.20	365	22	19⅛	21⅛+2⅛	
EchoOil Corp	613	2	1⅛	2⅛+	⅛
EconomicLab .44	982	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+1	
ElDorado Intl	204	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
ElPasoElec .92	338	10	9⅛	10	
ElbaSystem .25e	15	4	4	4	
ElChicoCp .20	89	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
Electro Nucleon	95	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
Electron Arrays	233	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
ElizbetWat 2.20	7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	½
Elkins Sinn	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Ellmans Inc	38	5½	5	5	
Elpac Inc	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
Emersons Ltd	293	8½	8⅛	8M	
Emonslnd .03e	78	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
EnergyConv Dev	1965	14⅛	10⅛	11⅛	—2⅛
Energy Minerals	214	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
EnergyResvs Gp	910	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Energy Resourc	704	6	4⅛	5⅛+1	
Energy Ventures	202	7⅛	6½	7⅛+	½
Envirodyne	655	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
EquityOil .80	79	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	M
Ethan Allen .55	307	24⅛	23	24 +	⅛
Evans Inc .30e	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
Executive Ind	330	19	17⅛	18	—1
Extracorpl Med	236	15⅛	14	15⅛+1⅛	
FairLanes .20	274	7⅛	6½	7⅛+1	
Familian Corp s	28	2	1⅛	2	
Faraday Labs	73	3	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Farinon Elec	67	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Farm House Fds	256	8⅛	6⅛	8⅛+1½	
FarmerBros .24a	99	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
Farr Co	136	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+1⅛	
FedScrew 1.20a	43	36	35	35	—1
FederalCap .60b	70	8	8	8	
FedincPvt .90e	81	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Fingerhut Corp	1000	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	⅛
Finnigan Corp	36	14	12	14	+1
Fst Artists Prod	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
FstBostCp 1.75e	238	24⅛	24	24 —	½
FstCap Cp 1.40	10	30	30	30l	
FstCommerce 1	26	13	13	13	
Fst Com Rlt .17e	43	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
FstContRE 1.14e	190	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
Fst Farwest .04e	477	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
FstMemphis Rlt	48	2⅛	2½	2⅛—	⅛
Fst RRBk Ga .70	163	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+1⅛	
FstSecurNat .54	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
Fst Surety Cp	101	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Flexsteelind .40	75	12½	11⅛	12	h
Flickinger .80	73	14	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
FlaCypGard .15e	136	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
FloridaGlfR 1.28	21	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
FloridMngM .12e	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Floyd Ent .28	9	7	6½	6⅛—	
FoodslowmStr .15	189	6h	6m	6⅛+1⅛	
FoothilGrp .10	62	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
ForestOil .60	692	18⅛	17½	17⅛	
FtWorthStl .80a	34	12⅛V	⅛	12⅛—	⅛
FotomatCo .06e	238	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
FourthFinl m76		13⅛	1	13	
Franklinselec	310	9⅛	7½	9⅛+1⅛	
FraserMfg 1.26e	51	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Fredrk Herr .94e	112	4⅛M		4g8	1m
FriendlceCr .08	577	26	25⅛	25⅛	
Frionaind .05e	249	4	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
FrozenFdExp .34	54	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—1
FullerHB .40	170	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
FultonNat .60	3	10	10	10	
Funtime Inc	11	8½	8½	8½	
Furrs Cafe .40	175	13⅛	12½	12⅛+	⅛
GRT Corp	850	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛+	⅛
GalaxyOil Co	777	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛—	⅛
GalvstHous .10e	10	27	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
GatesLearjet s	579	14⅛	12⅛	13⅛+1	
GatewayTran .60	55	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
Geico Corp 1	1009	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+1⅛	
Gelman Inst	509	11⅛	9⅛	11⅛+1⅛	
Gen Automation	819	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
GenAutoPts .64	82	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛+	⅛
GenBinding .85e	12	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
General Care	79	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
GenComputr Sys	104	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛—	⅛
Gen Energy .40e	185	7⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
Gen Health Svc	108	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
GenShalePd .60b	78	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	
GenTelCal pf1	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
GenTCal 5pf.90	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
GeneseeBrw .50a	37	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
GibsnHomaN .38	198	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
GilbertAssc .75a	227	19	18⅛	18⅛+2	
GilbertRobin s	241	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	—1⅛
Gilford Inst .17	41	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
GinnMS Co	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
GlosetrofCom A	56	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
GodfreyCo .90	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
GoldenStat Fds	84	13⅛	11⅛	13	
GouldsPump 1.60	60	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+1	
GovEmpFin .20e	69	8	8⅛	7⅛—	⅛
GracoInc .05	59	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Graham Magnet	205	11	9⅛	10	—1
Graham Mfg .40	82	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
Grantree Corp	138	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Graphic Conf .48	150	18⅛	16⅛	18⅛+1⅛	
Graph Scanning	119	15	14	14	—1
GravesTrkLn .36	7	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
GrayTool .20	264	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
GreatAmCp .50b	29	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
GreenMtPow 1	99	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
Green Food .05e	83	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
GreyAdvrtg .60	42	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GuardianPks .40	51	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
GulfEnergDev s	12	9⅛	9	9	1⅛
GulfInterst .25	56	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
HNC Mtg Rlty	89	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
HON Ind .40a	66	1	15⅛	16 +	⅛
Hach Chem .20e	153	11½	11	11 —	½
Hahn EW .20	109	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
HamiltBro Exp	137	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
HamiltBroExp un	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
HamiltonBro Pet	73	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
Hamilton InvTr	250	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
HannafrdBro .60	74	14⅛	13	14⅛+1	
Hardwicke Cos	185	4⅛	3½	4⅛+1	
HarleyCorp .25	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Harper&Row .52	203	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Harvestind s	59	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
HavatampaCo .44	173	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
HVAWAII Corp	28	2½	2	2⅛—	
Heath Tecna	74	28⅛	17⅛	19⅛+2⅛	
Helmet Petrol	49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
HenredFurn .40a	101	22⅛	21⅛	22	
HexcelCorp .56	188	m8	17	17⅛+	⅛
HickoryFarm .24	24	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Hickory Furnitr	158	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Higbee Co 1.40	40	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
HollywdPark 1	44	15	14⅛	14⅛	
Hook Drugs .85e	56	14½	14	14⅛+	½
HooverCo .48	522	14	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
HowellCorp .20e	213	21	19⅛	21	+1⅛
HudsnPPap .80e	14	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
Hughes Supply	160	10⅛	9	9	—1⅛
HuntMfg .36	39	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
Hy Gain Elc	1237	20⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
Hyatt Corp	1276	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛—	⅛
Hyatt Intl	114	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
HydraulicCo 1.44	18	16	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
HysterCo .60a	1457	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+1⅛	
IMS Intl	902	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
IVAC Corp .24	218	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
Immuno Scienc	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
IndepSq Sec 1.60	90	18	17⅛	18 +	⅛
Ind Mtg Rlty	29	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
Indpls Wat 1.70	32	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
IndistFuels .30e	48	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—1
Indust Nucleonic	322	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Inforex Inc	1140	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
Informint .05e	170	17⅛	17	17⅛	
Inform Magnet	311	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
Instrument Lab	153	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛+	⅛
Intel Corp	781	102	98	100 +	½
Intercont Energ	130	8⅛	8	8	
Intercrftind .32	19	13	12	12	—1⅛
Intrmtn Gs 1.28a	105	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
IntBnkWash .25	70	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
IntBkWashA .25	31	4	2⅛	3⅛—	⅛
oint De ry Queen	40	2½	2g1	2⅛—	⅛
InterprovPipe 1	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
Intersil Inc	1016	6⅛	5½	5½—	⅛
Invest Annuity	400	31	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
InvestGro A .50	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
IowaSooUtil 2	89	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
Ivey JB&Co .52	67	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
JMB Rlty Tr un	4	12	12	12	
JacobsonStrs .30	27	8⅛	7½	7⅛	—1
James River .16	34	20⅛	19⅛	20 +	⅛
JamesburyCp .40	300	16⅛	15	16⅛+1	
JasonEmpire .32	36	9	8⅛	8⅛+	½
Jerrico Inc	1138	41⅛	38½	38⅛—	⅛
Jetero Corp	511	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛+	⅛
JohnsonEF .60	2726	21⅛m	18R	21½+3	
JoslynMfg 1.12a	76	15⅛	15⅛	15 +	⅛
Justinind .40	78	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
KDI Corp	417	1½	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
KMS Indust	8651	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Kaiser Steel 1.50	702	47⅛	45⅛	47⅛+1⅛	
Kaiser Stl pnl.46	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Kalvar Corp	53	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
KamanCpA 1	74	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Kamprgnds Am	176	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
Kans St Netw .20	58	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Kar Products	63	20⅛	19	20⅛+1⅛	
KearnTrack .30	1808	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
KearneyNatl .48	35	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
KeithClark .50	39	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
KellySvcs .80	91	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Kenai Drilling	444	3	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
KenaiDrilling wt	78	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Kennington Ltd	ch05	20	19⅛	19⅛	
Keuffel Esser .60	40	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
Key Pharmceut	63	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Keydata Corp	76	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
Keyes Fibre 1	320	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
Keys Cugt Fund	46	8	7g4	8 +	½
Keystone Foods	163	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
Key tonelntl .36	351	24	21⅛M	G+1⅛	
KeystoneOTC Fd	126	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
KeystnePrf Cem	72	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Knape&Vogt .80	49	c17⅛	16⅛	17	
Knudsen Cp .60	157	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
Koger Prop .11e	425	10	9⅛	10 +	⅛
KossCorp .9e	224	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
Kratos	21	9⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—1½
KruegerWA .56	24	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛+1⅛	
KuhlmanCp .50a	167	9	8½	8⅛+	⅛
Kustom Electron	41	3	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
LMF Corp .20	87	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
LTV Cp 78wt	459	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
LaZ BoyCVHR		7⅛—		21⅛+	⅛
LacledeStl 3	223	27⅛	25	27⅛+2⅛	
LakeSupPVOW		⅛	1105	m1⅛—	⅛
LancastColny .48	490	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
LancasInc .88a	252	24⅛	c23⅛	23⅛	—1
Lane Co .40a	210	27⅛	24⅛	27⅛+2½	
LawryeFds .24a	234	16	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
LawsonProd .14	111	21	20⅛	21 +	½
LawterChem .24	385	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
LearPetrol s	94	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Leeway Mot .32a	105	16	15	15	
LeggPlatt .32	574	13⅛	11⅛	13	+⅛
Lexitron scorp	39	4⅛	4⅛	4—	⅛
Liberty Homes	104	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
LibertyNatl 1.60	27	26	25⅛	26 +	⅛
LilChampFds .20	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Limited Stores	246	26⅛	23⅛	24⅛	—2
Lin Broadcastg	356	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
LincnTelTel 1.60	6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
LindbergCp .80	cm17	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
Liquid Air .25e	305	35½	31⅛	35	+3⅛
LiquidTrans m30e	1 6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Litronix Inc	950	3⅛	3⅛	4 +	⅛
LoctiteCp .88	549	22⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
Logicon Inc	51	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
LoneStarBr .80a	15	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
LongvwFibre 7	2	150	150	150	
Loomis Cp .11r	33	6	6	6	
LaLdOffExp B	153	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
LouisvGE pf1.25	20	15	14⅛	15	
LouisvGE pf	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
LolesCos .15	1268	49⅛	44⅛	49⅛+3⅛	
Lydall Inc	13	7	6⅛	7 +	⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Lynden TVRANSPRT		8⅛		17⅛+	⅛
LyonMetal .80a	31	11⅛	0⅛c	11⅛+	⅛
M&T Mtgln 1.04	30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
MB Assoc	84	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
MCI Communcat	2224	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
MCI Commun wt	1402	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
MFY Ind .24	228	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	
MGF Oil Corp	420	5⅛	4⅛	5 +	⅛
MSI Data Corp	295	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
MTS Systems .10	77	9⅛	8⅛	9g3	—1⅛
MacDermid .52	69	8	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
Macrodata Cp	10	6	6	6	
MadisnGsEl 1.20	159	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
Magma Pow Co	393	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Magneticlnc .02b	154	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
Major Electronic	147	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
Major Realty	223	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Mallinckrodt .50	345	49	46⅛	46½	—2⅛
Mammoth Mart	711	4⅛	3⅛	4 +	⅛
Managemt Assis	3260	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
Manitowoc 1a	33	25	24½	25 +	½
ManningGas Oil	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
Mapl Inc .01e	6	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	⅛
MarcusCp .10r	138	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Marine Colloids	24	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Marion Corp	251	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
MaritimeFr Car	572	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
MarkProds .32	44	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
MarkTwain .68	11	17½	17⅛	17½+	⅛
MarshSupmk .45	120	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
MarvJosphgn .24	73	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
MaryKay .22	659	19½	18⅛	19 +	½
MauiLdPine .36	27	9⅛	8	9⅛	
May Petrol	275	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛+	⅛
Maynard oil	191	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
McCormick m48a	104	39	37	38⅛+1⅛	
McDowlEnt .10e	148	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
McMoran Expl	516	8⅛	7⅛	8 —	⅛
McQuay Pfex .84	112	17½	16	17⅛+1⅛	
omeasurex Corp	927	15⅛	12⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
Medcom ginc	118	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Medford Cp 1.20	8	30	30	30	
Medical Comptr	50	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
Medtronic	636	34⅛	30⅛	33⅛+3⅛	
MerchantsInc .80	38	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
MerchntsNatl .80	32	16⅛	16½	16½	
Morvyns	993	40	37⅛	39½+2⅛	
Metagraphic Sys	8	2	2	2	
Metpath Inc	163	16⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—1⅛
MeyerFred .36b	660	21	17½	20⅛+2⅛	
Microdata Cp	1810	22	20⅛	21⅛—	⅛
Microform Data	1101	4	3⅛	4 +	⅛
Micron Corp	190	1	1	1	
MidAmind .18b	2	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
MidlandCap 1e	102	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
MidwtDist A .15e	252	10⅛	9⅛	10	
MidwtnFidity .44	38	8	8	8	
MidwGasgtr 1.20	4	13½	13	13 —	½
MillerHS RltyTr	8	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
MilliporeCp .18	207	51	48	49⅛+1⅛	
MineSafeApp .68	1	5m	50	50 +	½
MVINERAL Enginrg	66	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	
MinnsotFab .20e	157	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
Minnesot Gs 1.66	37	19⅛	19½	19⅛—	⅛
Mischer Corp		3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
MissValGas 1.20	26	13R	1⅛	13⅛—	⅛
Mr Steak	133	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
MrsSmithsP .24	28	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
ModernMer .04e	714	26⅛	25	26⅛+m⅛	
ModernMerch wt	271	15⅛	14½	15Y+V⅛	
ModulaCom Sys	358	12	906	11½+1⅛	
MogulCorp .40	122	21	20	20½—	⅛
Molex Inc	55	26	25⅛	26 +	⅛
MonforlColo .0he	m35	h	5⅛	6 +	⅛
Moore Corp 1.20	1033	46⅛	46	46⅛	+⅛
MooreSam .20	403	17⅛	15⅛	17⅛+1⅛	
MorrisonInc .46a	127	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+1	
MtgInvWash .66e	49	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—1
Mosinee Pap .60	6	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
Mostec Corp	1718	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
Motion Ind m16	116	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛h	
MotClubAm .1p	42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Mueller Paul .48	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Multimedia .32	48	19	18⅛	19 +	⅛
Myersind .10	44	5	4⅛	5	+C⅛
Mylan Labs	16	1⅛	2	2 —	⅛
NUS Corp A	29	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
NaChursint .05h	34	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
NarragCap .40e	31	7	6⅛	7 +	⅛
NathanFam .05e	586	7⅛	5	6⅛+1⅛	
NMATByProd 1.20	16	n15	15	15	
NatConvan Str	51	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
NatData Comm	105	3	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Nat Data Corp	702	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Nat Liberty .11e	177	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
NatMineSvc .80	173	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
NatUtilind 1	21	13	12⅛	12⅛	
NatwdeRlEs .37e	50	4⅛	4⅛V	⅛⅛	
Naum Bro	42	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
NeedhmHarp .40	14	6	6	6	
NelsonThomas	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Neutrogene .10e	48	9⅛		9⅛+	⅛
NewAVMFund 1e	108	7⅛M	7⅛	7⅛+	
NJ NatGas 1.32	17	13½	13	13 —	⅛
NewPennExp .28	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
NewPlanRl 1.60	4	13	13	13	
NewellCos .50	86	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
N colet Instrum	96	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
NielsenA .40	223	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
NielsenB .40	49	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
Nobility Homes	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
NobleAffil .40	103	25	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
NolandCo .64	26	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
Nord Resrcs s	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Nordstrminc .56	185	23⅛	20⅛	23⅛+2⅛	
NorCaroNG 1	54	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
NorEurOilRT un	37	20⅛	19⅛	20 —	⅛
NoreastPet .25	104	11⅛	m0⅛	10⅛—	⅛
NorStaBncp .40	63	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Northrp King .08	2464	15⅛	13⅛	15⅛+1⅛	
NwstNatGVAS		14⅛	—⅛	8⅛	8
NwstnFinCp .30	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
NwstnFinl Inv	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
NwstPubSvc 1.70	41	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
NwstSPtCem 1b	3	15⅛	15⅛c	15⅛	
NomilCorp .48	686	17⅛	16	17⅛+1⅛	
Nuclear Dynam	396	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛—	⅛
NuclearSvcs .17e	c800	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
OakHillSport .28	56	10⅛	10½	10⅛—	⅛
OceanDrExp .20	272	29	28	29	+1
Ocean Explor	361	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	½
Ocean Oil&Gas	98	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
Oceaneerinl .05e	164	9	8½	8⅛—	⅛
OffshrLogist .10a	473	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—1
OgilvyMathr 1.16	95	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+	⅛
ooh oFerroAl .80b	67	20	19	19⅛+	⅛
OVIL Shale Corp	1380	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
OlympiaBrw .80	44	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Omaha Natl 1.50	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Optel Corp	255	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
Optical Coatg Lb	72	9⅛	8	8⅛	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
OrbancoInc .10e	157	1mg2	11	11⅛+	
OregFreezDry s	56	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Oregonpcam .8	21	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
Orion Research	57	5	4	4	—1
Ormont Drg Ch	347	6g2	5½	6⅛	+⅛
Oshman SportG	38	13ohc13H	1⅛		
OtterTailPw 1.56	111	17⅛	17½	17½	⅛
OvrNatAir .50a	101	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
OwensMinor .24	7	2½	12⅛c	12⅛+	⅛
OxfrdPendfix .60	28	13	11⅛	12⅛+1	
PabstBrew 1.04	1794	25	24	25⅛+1⅛	
Oxoco	60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
PVO ntl .55e	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
PaccarInc .80e	204	33⅛	32⅛	33 —	½
PacCoast Hold	49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
PacFarEast Lin	42	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1
PacGamRob 1.40	68	26g4	26	26⅛+	⅛
PakoCorp .48	42	10⅛	10⅛	10g6	
Pamex Fds Inc	71	4	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
PanexCorp .02e	7	4	3⅛	4	
Pandick Press	144	7½	7	7 —	⅛
ParkOhioInd .60	84	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
thcom Inc	1923	14⅛	11⅛	14⅛+2⅛V	
PaulHarrisSt .20	117	17⅛	15	17⅛	
Paul Rever 1.31e	56	14	13⅛	14	
Pauley Petrolm	61	5	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
PayLessDrug .40	356	18⅛	16⅛	17⅛+1⅛	
Pak N Pak .48	338	11⅛n14⅛	14⅛		
gpay N Save .40	593	29⅛	28⅛c	29⅛+	⅛
PaylessCash .20	21	27⅛	25	26⅛+1	
PeaveyCo 1	121	18⅛	17⅛n	18⅛+	⅛
PeerlsChain .64b	38	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
speerlessMfg .48b	26	14⅛	14g	14⅛—	
Penn Corp .10e	19	6⅛V	6⅛	6⅛+	
PeonEnterp 1.40	89	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Pennz La TxB	609	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
PennzOffshGs 8	6100	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
Pentairind s	287	8⅛	7⅛	8 +	⅛
Pepsi CBWsh .40	121	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+1	
Petrolite 1.10	48	8⅛	79	80⅛+1⅛	
PettiboneCp .60b	28	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
PhysioContrl Cp	25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Pic n Save Cp	39	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
PiedmtAvia .30e	44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Pinkertons 1.40	116	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	⅛
PioneerFood .2h	39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
PionrohiBrd .60	425	29g2	28⅛	28⅛—	C⅛
PioneerStdEl .20	94	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
Pioneer Wstn c	140	5	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
PizzaInn s	514	14⅛	13⅛	14	g- 3
Polymer Mat .20	75	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Popell Bros .40	133	5⅛M	4⅛	5⅛+	⅛
PosiSeal Intl	138	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
PostCorp .60	29	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
Pott Ind .40	217	23	22⅛	22⅛+⅛	T
PoweTest .22e	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
Powers Reg .70	83	12	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
Pratt Henry .40	19	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
PrecMetalH .63e	741	17⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
PrecisCastpart s	4	10½	10	10 —	½
PrestoProd .40	441	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
Process Sy tems	106	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Programd Rem	12	4	3½	4 +	⅛
Progressive Cp	82	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
PropertyTr Am	6	13	12⅛	2⅛—	⅛
PubSvNoCar 1.04	144	10⅛	10½	10⅛—	
Pulaski Furnitur	38	13⅛	12	13⅛+1⅛	
Puritan Bennett	275	22	18⅛	18⅛	—3⅛
Pumm Duo Cap	145	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
PutDuoInc 1.20n		15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Quaker Chem .88	42	37½	34⅛	37½+3	
QualityInns Int	31	3	2⅛	3	
Quantor Corp	80	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
RPMM Inc .10	52	15	1⅛	1⅛P⅛	
Rahall Com .05e	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Rainbow Resrcs	m40	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
Rangaire .24b	69	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Rapidata Inc	459	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
Raichem Corp	108	226	216	216	—10
RaymondCo .30b	85	12⅛	11	12⅛+1⅛	
RealtyMtgl 1.26e	203	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+1⅛	
Recognition Eq	3997	10⅛	8	9⅛+1⅛	
RedfernFds .20	34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
RedkenLabs .10e	214	c24	22⅛	24⅛+2	
RegencyElec .40	1566	25⅛	21⅛	25	+3
RedProvid Labs	14	4	4	4	
RelianceUniv .60	95	13	12	12⅛+	⅛
Resdelind .20	29m	13	11	12⅛+1⅛	
Resarch Ind	361	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Revelfinc .44b	70	11⅛	10	10⅛	—1
RexPlastics .20c	81	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
RehnOReyn .32	246	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	h
Richsinc 1.16	293	25	23	24⅛+V⅛	
RingarndPd .08e	356	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—1
Rival Mfg 1.40	m150	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
Rixson Firemrk	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
RoadwayExp .40	1039	46⅛	44⅛	5	—1⅛
RoobinMyer .48a	3	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	
Rochesterin .05e	14	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
Rodac Corp	348	4⅛	3	4⅛+1⅛	
RollinsBurd .52	105	17	16⅛	16⅛+1	⅛
Rom Am Pharm	75	7	5⅛	6	—1
RMOSEMOUNT		1⅛	—⅛	1⅛&13	26
Rospatch Cp .56b	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Rouse Co	864	5	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
RoweFirn .08	37	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛+	⅛
RoysterCo .60e	324	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
RussellStover .64	229	15⅛	15	15⅛	
RykoffSE .49	106	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
RylandGrp .88e	16	16⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
S&S Corp .20	209	21⅛	19	10 +	⅛
SBE Inc	615	11M	9⅛	10⅛+1⅛	
SCI Systems	35	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	
Safran Print .30a	36	9⅛	9⅛	9L	h
SanFernEl .25r	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
MANTECp s	25	eg2v	3⅛	3⅛+1⅛	
SantaAnita Cons	147	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Saslow DL Co	381	11⅛	9⅛	11⅛+1⅛	
SavannaFd 2.24a	37	16	16	16	
Scan Data	259	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Scherer RP .18	376	11⅛	10⅛	11 +	⅛
Scholtinc .60	167	14	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
Schulman .25e	123	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
Scope Inc .10e	181	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	⅛
Scottish Inns Am	155	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
SVCOTTS Liq Gold		215	2	1⅛	2
SScrippsHow 1.60	14	25⅛	23	25⅛+2⅛	
Sea World .10e	1532	23⅛	21	23⅛+2⅛	
SaledAirCp .15e	112	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛+1⅛	
SeawayFdTn .50	114	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
Seeburg nd .15r	124	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Selscom Delta	32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Semicon Inc	41	6⅛	4½	5R+1	
Sensormatic	1876	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛+1⅛	
entry Mfg	75	8V	7⅛	8 —	⅛
Serv Merchand s	634	22⅛	20⅛	22⅛+1½	
Servicemaster .60	49	31	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
SevenUpCo .84	913	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	
ShakleeCp .40	107	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛+	⅛
haltrort Glass	67	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
ssheldahl Co	181	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
ShippersDisp .36	136	15⅛	14⅛	15 —	½
ShoneyBigB .20	155	15g5	15⅛	11⅛	—N⅛
Shorewood Corp	105	4	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
SigmaAldrh .10e	58	24⅛	24	24	
SigmorCp A .80	48	n11	10⅛	11	g- 2v
Siliconix Inc	184	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
SilverKingMin s	299	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
SimpsonInd 1.40	231	21⅛	18⅛V	⅛2⅛+1	
Skyline Oil	4	7⅛	7⅛V	⅛+	⅛
Smithfield Foods	3lo	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
SnapOnTools .58	525	32⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—2⅛
SolidState Scient	1p6	6	5⅛	6	
SolidState Tech	143	16	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Sonic Intl	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	L
SonocoProd .80a	157	30⅛	27⅛	29⅛+2	
SMONOMA Vineyds	222	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	
Source Cap .40a	162	c10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	59	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
SouthnBncpAla 1	25	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
SouthCalWat 1.08	39	12⅛M	⅛	⅛ —	⅛
SouthnConnGas 2	8	19⅛	19⅛	m9⅛V	
Southn Ind 1.20a	37	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
SVOUTHNNatNC .80	1	18	18	18	
SouthnUnion Pd	355	28	23⅛	26⅛+2⅛	
SouthldPap .48	53	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
Sow 1 Factories	127	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
SowstGa Cp 1	130	10⅛	10g7	10⅛—	⅛
SwstPetroCh .32	7	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
SwstnElSvc 1.24	1	15	15	15	
SouwstnDrg .80	w0	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—1⅛
Spacelabs Inc	7	6⅛	6⅛	6g4	2
Spartan Foods	120	15	13⅛	14⅛+	⅛
Spectra Physics	916	18⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
SpectralDyn .10e	24	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Spectronics Inc	155	9	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
SpeidNewsp .48	79	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
Standyne Inc 1	283	20⅛	18⅛	19⅛+7	
StdRegistr 1.20a	149	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+1⅛V	
SVTANDUN Inc		168	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛—
g tanley Home 1	111	16⅛	14	15 +	⅛
Steak &Ale .20	431	22	21⅛	21⅛	
SteakN Shake .32	70	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
StowSandwh .10e	47	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Story Chemical	74	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Stratford Texas	171	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Strawbgclth 1.20b	38	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+1	
SturmRuger .30a	105	12	11	c11	g81
SubaruAm m10e	685	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛—	⅛
SueAnn Inc .0	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛Slilla	
Summit Energy	236	⅛	⅛	⅛	
osuolite Oil Ltd	505	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
Sunstar Foods	108	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Superior El .24	171	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
SVPREME Eq	106	5	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Survival Tech	49	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
Swedlow Inc	113	3	3	3	
Sycor Inc	553	30⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
SynerconCp .55e	201	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
T Bar Inc s	25	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
TH Corp	28	8	7⅛	7g48	4
Taco Bell	745	21	19	19	—1⅛
Tally Corp	135	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Tampaxinc 1.80a	948	37⅛	36	36⅛+	⅛
Tannetic .05r	96	4⅛	4⅛VL⅛O⅛		
TaylorRental .20	26	17	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
TaylorWine .62	550	16	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
TechnicPub .32	28	9	8⅛	8⅛	
TecumsPd 1.60a	92	46⅛	42⅛	46	+3⅛
TejasGas .30	108	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+C⅛	
Tele Comunicat	c226	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Telecredit Inc	603	10⅛	8	9⅛+1⅛	
TelemedCorp s	219	10⅛	9g4	9⅛	
Telescience Inc	37m	7⅛	hg2	7⅛+1⅛	
Teletronics Intl	99	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
TennantCo .64	24	31	29⅛	31	+1⅛
Tenneco Offshre	850	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛+	⅛
TennNatGas .80	49	8⅛	⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Terra RVSOURCE		⅛		11⅛	⅛
Texas Amer Oil	169	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Textilesinc .88	8	14	14	14	
ThalhmrBro .70b	32	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛+1	
Thermo Electrn	126	12⅛	11⅛	12 —	⅛
Thetford Corp	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	h
Thiem Corp .30	57	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
Threshold Tech	70	11g3	10⅛	10⅛+	T
Tiffany Co .48	75	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Tipperary Corp	699	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
Titan Group	377	2⅛	2	2	
TobiasKotzin .25	210	6	5⅛	6 +	½
Tolley Intl Cp	175	6⅛	5g1	6 +	
Tomlinson Oil	5	1⅛	1⅛	m⅛	
TonyLama .2	66	6⅛	6⅛	6T—	⅛
ToppsTrows .20e	63	9⅛	8	9⅛+1⅛	
ToroCo .50	184	15	15	15	
To canyimp .30e	29	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
Toth Aluminum	73	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
TowleMfg .80	36	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
Transcontl Oil	34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Transocean Oil	106	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
gtremcoinc .70	48	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
TriChemInc .12	243	19⅛	17	19⅛+2⅛	
Triangle Corp	19	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛+	⅛
TricoProds 1a	19	30⅛	30	30	
Tridair Ind	68	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
Triple Check s	5	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
Trilon O&G	100	2⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
glucker Drilling	105	3	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
TincC Barge .20r	59	9⅛	9	9⅛	
TwinDiscCiu 1.50	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Tymshare Inc	788	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
TysonFoods .50e	33	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
UA ColCable .20	95	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
UB Financl .56	29	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
UTL Corp	193	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
UniCapital Cp	370	4	3o4	3⅛—	⅛
Unifi Inc .25e	405	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
UnionPlantr .25e	41	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
UnionSplCp 1	44	16½	16	16⅛—	⅛
UnitArtThea .36b	95	11	10	10⅛	
Unit Cable Telev	42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
UnitMcGill .15	256	14⅛	13⅛	14	g-1
US Banknote	328	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
US Sugar 2.40a	61	57	56½	56½	
US Surgical Cp	938	14⅛	12⅛	14⅛+1⅛	
US TruckL .80a	259	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
UnitogCo .60	25	26⅛	25⅛	26 —	⅛
UnivFoods 1.20	764	24⅛	19⅛	23⅛+3⅛	
UnivInstrumt .16	115	14½	14	14	g8 4
UnivSecur MN	211	9⅛	7⅛	8g6	-1⅛
Universty Patent	1095	14⅛	13g2	13⅛+	⅛
UpprPenPw 1.72	12	17⅛	17	17	
UpsNDowns .18e	189	18⅛	16⅛	17	—1⅛
Utils Inds .40e	61	10	9⅛	10 +	⅛
Vail A oc 1	167	8⅛V	⅛	8⅛+1⅛	
Mallylab Inc	20	12	11⅛	12	
Valmont Ind	337	23⅛	21	23⅛+2⅛	
VanDusenAir .48	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
gvanDyk Resrch	46	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
VanSchaack Co	120	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
VanceSand .10e	m9	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
Varco Intl .02e	120	m3⅛	12H	13 —	⅛
Vaughn Jack .40	9	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
Velcroind .60	118	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
VeloBind Inc	48	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
VentronCp .44	45	c22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
Victoria Station	401	25⅛	24⅛	15	DC⅛
VictoryMkts .05e	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	⅛
Viking Ind	316	18⅛	16	18⅛+2	
Vipont Chem	45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Virco Mfg .05e	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
VaChemical .88	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Va Intl	35	15⅛	14⅛	15 +	⅛
Visual Science s	129	5	3	3	—1⅛
VolumeShoe .40	219	16	15⅛	15⅛	
Volunteer Cap	60	23	23	23	
Voit Info Sci	95	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
WD 40 Co .90a	141	19⅛	17⅛	18⅛+1⅛	
Wadswth Pub .10	44	11⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—1⅛
Waldbaum s	45	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+1	
Walls Ind .28	35	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
WalterRlty Inv	112	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
Wangco Inc	367	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
Warner El .70	23	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
Washingtn Grp	77	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Washngtn Homes	48	4	3½	3⅛+	⅛
Wa hNatGs 1.16c	145	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
WatersAsso .16c	15	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+1⅛	
WausauPapr .60	28	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
WaverlyPres .80	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
Waxmanind .08	51	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Weatherford Int	221	14	1	13 —	⅛
Webb Co .80	11	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
Webb Resrcs	28	6g4	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
WeedenHold .60e	185	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
WehrCorp .60	2p	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	⅛
WeightWatch .32	238	7⅛	6⅛	7 —	⅛
WellingtnMgt .60	106	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
Welltech Inc	336	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Welsbach Corp	155	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
West Co .16	55	9⅛	9	9	g8 4
Westcoast Pot Ll	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Westn Digital	77	2⅛	2	2	
WestnGear .40	289	9⅛	8	9⅛+1⅛	
WstnKyGas 1.32	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Wstn MarEl .30e	22	14	13⅛	14 +	⅛
WestnMtg Inv	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
WestnUnited Res	1520	1⅛	1	1⅛	
WestmdCoal 1.20	499	47⅛	45⅛	47⅛+1⅛	
Wetterauinc .60b	265	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
White Shield	237	2	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
Whitehall Cem		18	18	18	
WienAirAlsk .10e	191	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Wiener Corp .2l	97	25⅛	23⅛	24⅛—	⅛
WileyJSons .72	25	18	17⅛	17⅛—	T
Willamette .80b	376	32⅛	32	32 —	⅛
WilliamWW .80a	105	28⅛	24	28⅛+4⅛	
Wilson HJ	897	16	13⅛	15⅛+1⅛	
Wincorp .30	9	6g5	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
Winns tores .60	71	22	21	22	+1
WinterJack .90	404	20	17⅛	19⅛+2	
WinterParkTi .40	204	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
WiscCentrl .60a	5	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
WiscPowLt 1.52	240	17	16⅛	16⅛	
WiserOil 4.75e	13	72⅛	70	71⅛+1⅛	
Wix Corp .28b	120	11	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
WolohanLum .10	20	7	7	7	
WoodheadD .32	161	11	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
WoodwLoth 1.40a	104	28	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
Worthingtn Ind	552	16⅛	13⅛	15⅛+2⅛	
WrightWE .20	27	5	5	5	
WymanGord 1a	57	35⅛	33⅛	34⅛	
XomoxCorp .30	53	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
YellowFrtSys .40	1601	40⅛	8	40⅛+2⅛	
YounkerBr m.40	12	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
Zenith Labs	56	9⅛	7⅛	9⅛+2	
ZionsUtahBn .80	55	19⅛	19	19⅛—	⅛

FOREIGN

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloA oAf .32e	1535	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
AngloAGln 2.74	992	29⅛	25⅛	29	+1⅛
BayerAG 2.65e	1	57⅛	56	57⅛+1	
Beechm Grp .09e	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
BellCanada 7lwt	264	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛—	⅛
BlyvoorGld 1.01e	1491	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛+	⅛
BrokenHillP .32e	32	9⅛V	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
BufelsftGld 2.24e	c654	13	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
Burmah Oil .11e	830	⅛	⅛	⅛—	⅛
Canon Inc .39e	6	30	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
DeBeersMin .29e	2167	3	2⅛	3 +	⅛
Ericssn Tel 1.28e	13	44	43⅛	43⅛	
FalconbrNick 1a	16	40	34	40	+6
Fisons Ltd	183	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
FreeStaGM 3.65e	1160	25⅛	22⅛	25⅛+1g1	
FujiphotoF .19e	265	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
GoldFieldSA .54e	294	23⅛	21⅛	22⅛+1⅛	
HitachiLtd 1.18e	85	28	27	28 +	⅛
HondaMoto	x19	51⅛	49	51	+2⅛
KanselEPw 1.14r	6	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
KloofGoldM .58e	995	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛+	⅛
MacMillBloe .60	50	n23	21⅛	23 +	⅛
MineralRes .57e	129	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
Mitsu Co .40e	6	28M	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅛
NipponElec .36e	1	17⅛	17½	17½—	⅛
PalaboMng 1.26e	56	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
Philips Gloeipn	508	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
Pioneer Elec	310	89⅛	85	88	+3⅛
PorgietsPlat .13e	128	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛+	⅛
PresBrndG 2.75e	794	19⅛	17	18⅛+	⅛
PrsStynG 1.36e	1095	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
RankOrgan .11e	2040	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
RoyDutPet 5.35e	5	75⅛	72⅛	75⅛+3	
StHelenaG 2.80e	366	23⅛	20⅛	23⅛+	⅛
TelefDeMex .79e	m32	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
TelefonDeMex B	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
TokioMarF .82e	28	100	95	99	+3⅛
TokyoShibEl .79e		23	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
ToyotaMot .21e	159	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+1⅛V	
UnionCpLtd .51e	141	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
VaalReefs 2.41e	1474	22	19	22	+1⅛
Welkom GM .59e	731	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
WestDriefG 5.84e	824	31	28⅛	30⅛+	⅛
WnDeepLvl 1.72e	1220	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛—	⅛
Wn Holding 5.20e	466	30⅛	27½	29⅛—	⅛

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtLab 9.2s99	2	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	
Abex Cp 8½s77	18	102½	101¾	102½	+ ½
AddrMlt 9½s95	74	88¼	87¼	88¼	+1¾
AirRed cv3⅞s87	9	83½	83½	83½	−1½
Alcona 7½s97	10	80	80	80	+3⅜
AlaBnc 5.90s99	295	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
AlaPw 10½s05	23	105¼	105⅛	105¼	
AlaPw 9¾s04	222	102⅞	101¾	102¾	+ ½
AlaPow 9s2000	10	97	97	97	+1
laPw 8⅞s2003	91	95⅞	93⅜	95	+ ½
AlaPw 8½s2001	5	92¾	92¾	92¾	− ½
AlaPw 8¼s2003	28	89⅞	87⅞	88⅞	−1⅛
AlaPw 7⅝s2002	2	86	85	86	
Alaskin cv6s96	7	87	87	87	+1½
Alexnd cv5½s96	52	62	58½	62	+2
AlleghL cv4s81	38	86½	85	86	+1
AlleghWn 4s98	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	+1
AllnG cv11½s94	131	116½	114¾	116½	+1⅝
AlldCh 8⅞s83	2	102	102	102	− ½
AlldCh 6.60s93	28	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅛
AlldCh 5.20s91	18	74¼	74⅛	74¼	− ⅞
AlliedCh 3½s78	10	95	95	95	+ ⅛
AlliedPd 7s84n	1	75	75	75	
lldSt cv4½s81	1	195	195	195	+12
Alld Su cv5⅞s87	166	50	48½	49⅞	+ ⅞
Alcoa 7.45s96	16	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛	−1
Alcoa 6s92	43	81	80¾	81	+ ¾
Alcoa 4¼s82	12	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	− ½
Alcoa cv5¼s91	358	102	97½	101½	+5
Alcoa 3⅞s83	7	80	78⅞	78⅞	−1½
AluCan 4½s80	15	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	
AMAX 9⅝s2000	4	101	101	101	+1½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AMAX 8⅞s84	20	102	102	102	+ ⅛
AMAX 8s86	342	95⅞	93½	95	
AMAX 7½s78	33	100⅛	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
merce cv5s92	33	71⅞	69	69	−2⅞
AmrHes 6⅝s96	20	78½	78½	78½	− ½
AmAirF cv6s90	44	90	90	90	−6
AmAirlin 11s88	52	103¾	102	102	
AmAirl 10⅞s88	35	103	101	103	+1
AmAirlin 10s89	27	99¾	99½	99¾	
Airl cv4¼s92	296	51	49	49⅝	+ ⅛
ABrand 9⅝s79	83	106	104⅝	105½	− ½
ABrand 8⅛s85	208	101	100⅝	100⅝	− ⅜
ABrand 5⅞s92	32	78	77½	78	−1
ABdcst 9.35s00	5	101	101	101	−3
AmCan 7⅜s2001	11	91	91	91	+1
AmCan 4⅝s90	13	71	71	71	−1½
ACenM cv6⅞s91	34	41	40	41	
AmCre 7.95s92	9	76	76	76	+6½
AmDist 4⅝s86	13	56	55	55⅝	+ ⅜
AExpCr 9½ 82	5	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
AExhCr 6½s77	50	99½	99	99½	+ ¾
AForPw 5s2030	63	52½	51⅝	51⅝	− ⅞
AmForP 4.8s87	56	63½	62	63	−1½
AGenIns 6½s94	32	104½	102⅞	102½	−1½
AHoist cv5½s93	79	88	86	88	+2
AHoist cv4¾s92	3	109	109	109	−3½
A Hosp cv5¼s99	49	128½	127½	128	−1
AmInv 9½ 76	10	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	− ⅛
AMFd cv4¼s81	36	83	81½	83	+1½
A Medco 9½s98	29	84	83½	83½	
AMedco cv5s97	44	59½	57¼	59⅛	−1½
AmMot cv6s88	322	73½	71¾	73	+1

Dfls. 60.000.000,-
6¼% bearer Notes of 1972 due 1976/1979
of
NEW ZEALAND

As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Group No. 1, amounting to Dfls. 15.000.000,- has been drawn for redemption on March 1, 1976 and consequently the Note bearing consecutive number 1 and all Notes bearing a consecutive number which is 4 or a multiple of 4 higher than 1 are payable on

April 15, 1976

at

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
(Central Paying Agent)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
in Amsterdam
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
in London
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
in Frankfurt/Main
and
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
in Luxembourg.

March 15, 1976

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ASmelt 4⅝s88	5	62½	62	62	− ⅛
AmShrs 9⅞s90	6	103	103	103	+ ⅛
AmSug 5.30s93	12	66⅝	66½	66½	−1⅜
ASug 5.30s93r	7	68	66⅛	66⅛	
ATT 8.80s2005	738	103	102⅛	103	+ ¾
ATT 8¾s00xw	1772	104⅛	102⅞	103⅞	+ ⅞
ATT 8.70s2002	363	102½	101⅝	102	+ ⅞
AT&T 8⅝s07	319	102	101	101⅞	+ ⅜
AT&T 7⅝s82	646	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ¼
AT&T 7.15s77	173	102⅞	101⅝	101¼	− ⅝
AT&T 7⅛s03	247	88¼	87	88¼	+1
AT&T 7s2001	351	87⅛	85⅞	86⅞	+1⅝
AT&T 6½s79	27	97¼	96⅝	97⅛	− ⅜
AT&T 4⅜s85	166	78⅝	77¼	78⅛	+1⅛
AT&T 3⅞s90	205	66	64½	65⅛	− ⅛
AT&T 3¼s84	107	72⅞	72½	72⅞	− ⅛
AT&T 2⅞s87	5	63⅞	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
AT&T 2¾s80	172	84¼	83⅝	84⅛	
AT&T 2¾s82	10	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+ ⅛
AT&T 2⅝s86	204	65⅝	63½	65⅛	− ⅜
AmesDSt 10s95	6	88½	88	88½	+2⅞
AMF 10s85	14	104½	104¼	104½	
Amfac cv5¼s94	60	61	65¼	65¼	−1⅜
AMP Inc 8⅞s85	10	102	102	102	+1
Anheu 9.20s05	10	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
Anheu 7.95s99	1	96½	96½	96½	− ⅛
Anheu 5.45s91	5	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ⅜
ApcoOil cv5s88	347	104	102½	103½	+ ½
APL cv5¼s88	32	120	118⅞	119⅞	+ ½
AppalP 11⅛s83	10	108¼	108	108¼	+ ¼
AppalP 11s81	60	108	107⅛	108	+ ½
AppalP 8⅜s76	35	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
Appal P 7⅛s79	2	96¼	96¼	96¼	+1⅛
ARASv cv4⅜s96	97	78	75	77½	+ ⅜
ArcoPlp 8.7s81	20	102⅞	102½	102½	
ArcoPlp 8⅜s83	125	101⅞	101	101⅜	− ⅞
ArcoPlp 8s82	321	100⅜	100	100⅜	+ ⅜
Aristar 9½s99	41	86½	85⅞	86½	+1
ArizPS 10⅝s00	35	110	108½	110	+1
ArizPSv 9.8s80	89	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+ ½
ArizPSv 9⅛s82	286	103¾	103	103⅜	+ ¾
ArlenRl cv5s86	22	54	50	54	+1
Armco 8.70s95	26	98½	95¾	95¾	−3⅛
Armco 5.90s92	13	81¼	80½	80½	−1
Armco 4.35s84	5	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
Armour 5s84	32	84	83¼	84	+ ⅜
Armour 5s84r	3	83	83	83	
ArmstgCk 8s96	5	92½	92½	92½	−1⅛
ArmsRu 8⅜s96	3	88	88	88	−2
ArmR cv4¼s87	106	65	64	64	
Aserco 8.80s93	4	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
AshlO cv4¾s93	88	2	69	69	−3½
AssoCp 9¼s90	104	100	98	99	+1
AssoCp 8½s77	30	101¼	100⅞	100⅞	
AssoInv 5⅜s77	11	96⅛	96½	96⅛	+ ⅛
AssoInv 5⅛s79	30	90½	89¾	90	+ ⅜
AssoInv 4⅞s85	10	73⅛	73	73⅛	+2⅛
AssoInv 4⅞s83	36	75¾	75¼	75¼	− ½
AssoInv 4⅝s84	10	73	73	73	+ ½
AtchT&SF 4s95	45	60⅛	58⅝	60⅛	+1⅞
Atchison 4s95st	2	57½	57½	57½	
AtlcoM 6¾s82	76	58	48	48	−7
AtlCtyEl 9¼s83	35	103¾	103½	103¾	+ ⅞
AtlRch 8⅝s2000	55	100⅛	99¼	100	
AtlRch 7.7s2000	10	91½	91½	91½	−1
AtlRich 7s76	254	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	− ⅛
Atl Rich 5⅝s97	15	76⅜	76⅛	76⅛	
ATO cv4⅜s87	59	56½	55	56½	− ⅜
AvcoCp 7⅞s93	172	69½	67	68	+ ⅛
AvcoC cv5½s93	103	58	56	57⅛	+1⅛
Avco Fin 11s90	23	105½	105⅛	105½	− ½
AvcoFin 9¾s83	11	104¾	104	104¾	+1⅜
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	31	101	100½	100⅜	− ⅜
BaltGE 10⅛s83	30	108⅞	108½	108½	+ ½
BaltGE 10s82	79	108½	107⅞	108⅛	+3
BaltGE 9⅞s05	11	106⅜	106¼	106¼	− ⅛
BaltGE 3¼s90	7	54¼	54	54¼	+1¼
B&O 11 77	27	105	104	104½	− ½
B&O cv4½s10f	41	60⅛	60½	60½	
B&O cv4½s10A	9	55	54	54	−1½
B&O 4½s95	71	51¼	50⅜	51⅛	+ ¾
B&O 4s90	4	82¾	82¾	82¾	+2½
Bancohio 7s79	20	96½	95	96½	+2½
BangP cv8¼s94	37	69½	66	68	−2
BangP 5¼s92	11	66	66	66	
Bk Cal cv6½s96	72	78	77½	78	+ ½
BK NY cv5¼s94	116	93⅞	93	93⅝	
Bankam 8⅞s05	227	101	100	101	+ ⅜
Bankam 7⅞s03	16	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞	+1⅜
BankTr 8¼s99	45	92	91⅝	92	+2
BankTr 6⅛s78	59	98	96½	98	+2½
Bax Lb cv4⅜s91	31	114	110	114	+ ½
Beau cv4⅞s90A	17	66½	65⅝	66	−1
Becton cv5s89	16	85⅝	85½	85⅝	−2⅛
BVECTON CV½s88	25	97	97	97	
Beech cv4¾s93	454	81	78⅛	80	+3
Belco cv4⅞s88	47	60⅞	59½	60½	− ⅛
Belden cv6s90	13	97	96	96	
BellTPa 9⅝s14	97	107⅞	106⅛	107	− ⅛
BellTPa 8⅞s16	67	102	100½	100½	+ ½
BellTPa 8⅝s06	45	100⅜	99⅝	100⅜	+ ⅛
BellTPa 7⅞s13	5	83½	88½	88½	
BellTPa 7⅝s12	44	84	83	84	+ ½
BellTPa 6⅞s79	19	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
Bemis 6⅝s92	1	81	81	81	+ ¼
Bndix 9¼s81	102	104	m103½	103½	
Bendix 6⅝s92	12	81¼	81¼	81¼	−3¾
BenefCp 9⅝s79	25	105⅛	104½	104½	−1⅛
BenefCp 8⅜s78	3	101½	101	101½	+ ½
BenefCp 8½s76	48	101	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
BenefCp 6⅝s77	10	99	99	99	− ⅛
BenefFin 5s77	16	96½	95¾	95¾	− ⅛
BenfFin 4⅜s81	10	86	86	86	−1
Berkey cv5⅝s86	25	56	55	56	+1
Beth Stl 9s2000	155	102	101¾	101¾	− ⅛
BethStl 8.45s05	10	99⅞	99½	99⅞	− ⅛
BethSt 5.40s92	25	78⅛	74½	74½	−3⅛
BethStl 4½s90	31	69½	69½	69¼	
BlackD 8.45s85	46	102⅛	101½	102	+1
BobieB cv5¼s81	67	66	64	65	+ ⅛
Borden 8⅛s04	6	99	98⅞	99	−1½
BorgWAc 9⅝s81	16	106	104⅛	106	+2
BorgWAc 7⅞s81	5	90	90	90	+1½
vIB&Me 6s70f	71	70	69	69	−2
viBosM 4½s70f	38	26⅞	24	25⅞	+1⅞
BosEd 12⅛s79	m22	110½	110	110	−
BP NoAm 9s80	29	100½	99⅞	100½	−3⅛
Braniff 11⅝s87	15	104	103	104	+1¼
Bran 5⅝s86xw	10	70	70	70	−2
BrckwyG 6⅞s85	2	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+
BrkUnG 9¾s95	5	104	104	104	+ ¾
BrkUnG 9⅜s95	17	99	98	99	+1
BrkUnG 3s80	1	77	77	77	−1
Bruns cv4¼s81	14	82½	81⅜	82½	+ ⅜
Budd cv5⅞s94	177	76½	73	74½	−
BudgtCap 6s10	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅜
BudgetInd 6s88	20	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ⅜
Bulova cv6s90	106	54	53¾	54	+ ¼
Burl Ind 9s95	53	100⅞	99¾	100	
Burl In cv5s91	44	90½	88½	90½	+1
BurlNor 8⅛s96	35	95	9r	94	− ¾
BurlNo cv5¼s92	229	89¾	86	86	−1
CabCabF 8⅞s81	69	57½	56	56	−1⅛
CaesrW 12⅝s80	190	88	86	86	−3
CanPac 4sperp	46	41	45⅝	47	+1⅜
CaroPwLt 7¾s	5	87	86¾	86¾	
CarTT 8⅛s2000	35	101½	100½	101R	+ ⅛
CarTT cv5⅞s88	21	80	79½	80	−2½
Carrier 8⅛s96	5	89⅝	89⅛	89⅛	− ⅜
Carier cv5⅝s89	104	76	74½	75	+ ½
CastCk cv5⅝s94	76	79	77⅞	78	−1
CaterpT 8⅝s99	16	102½	102½	102½	+ ¾
CaterT 8.60s99	10	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
CVATERPT 8⅝s81	c15	103	102	102⅞	−
CVATERT 6⅞MS&¼		&	&?	&?	
CafT cv5½2000	292	126¼	122¾	126	+3
CaterTr 5s77	5	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+1⅛
Cavenh 11⅛s00	304	91½	89½	90½	+ ¾
Ceco cv4.75s88	1m	66⅛	65	65	12½
Celanes cv4s90	141	68	67	68½	+ ½
GCenHG cv5¼78	5	96	96	96	
vICRNJ 3⅛s87f	26	19⅞	18½	19⅞	− ⅛
CentTel 9⅛s95	23	100	99⅛	100	+1½
CenTeleph 8s96	5	93	92⅞	93	+1⅜M
Cessna cv3⅞s92	40	97	96	96	+2
Champ cv4¼s84	62	106	100	106	+6
Chart NY 7s79	45	96⅜	85⅜	96⅜	+3⅝
Chas B cv4⅞s93	258	65⅜	64⅝	64⅝	−1⅛
ChaseCp 6.6s99	516	99⅞	99⅞	99¾	− ⅛
Chas C cv6½s96	338	75¼	73½	74	
ChseMtg 7⅜s78	310	68½	63½	63½	−V
Chse Mtg 7½s83	491	47⅞	44	44½	−1½
ChasM cv6½s96	97	39	36½	36½	−3½
GChasM cv6¾s90	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Chelse cv10s99	33	95½	84¼	95	+ ¾
Chelse cv5¼s93	1	55	55	55	+2
Chemetrn 9s94	16	101½	99	99	−1
ChmNY 8.40s99	10	91	91	91	−1
Ch NY cv5½s96	62	70	69	69½	− ½
ChmNY cv5s93	31	65⅛	65½	65½	− ½
ChesOh 4½s92	6	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
ChesOh 3½s86D	5	71¼	71¼	71¼	
ChePoMd 8⅞s09	10	101	100⅜	100⅜	− ⅜
ChePoMd 7¾s12	14	86	85⅜	86	+1
ChePoMd 6⅝s79	5	98	98	98	
ChPotVa 9L15	26	104½	103½	104½	+ ⅜
ChPotVa 8⅝s09	5	98½	98½	98½	−1½
ChPotVa 6½s78	15	100¼	9 ¾	98¾	
ChPogwva 9s15	25	103	101½	101½	
ChPWVa 7⅝s13	2	84¼	84¼	84¼	+1
ChB&Q 3⅛s85	4	90	90	90	
ChEIll 5s2054f	2	45⅝	45	45⅛	+ ½
ChIndL 4s83f	1	70⅞	70⅛	70⅛	+9⅛
CMStPP 5s55f	270	15	14	14½	− ¼
CMSP 4½s19f	52	28¼	26	28	+1
CMSP 4s94	41	36	35	36	+ ½
ChocFl cv4½s81	30	69⅝	67½	69½	+2½
ChrisCft cv6s89	145	60	58⅞	60	+ ½
Chrysler 8⅞s85	275	85	82½	85	+2⅜
Chrysler 8s98	296	78½	76⅛	77⅞	+1⅞
ChrysFin 9s76	136	100⅞	100	100⅛	
ChryF 8.35s91	36	80¾	79½	80⅛	+1⅛
ChryF 7.70s92	50	77	76½	77	
ChryFin 7⅛ 86	79	76¼	75¾	75¾	− ¼
ChrFin 7s79	94	91⅛	89¾	91	− ½
CIT Fin 9¼s95	10	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	
CIT Fin 8.85s82	25	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
CIT Fin 7⅝s81	42	98	98	98	+ ⅝
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	118	99 9-16	89½	99 17-32	+1-32
Citicorp 6.6s89	684	99⅞	99⅝	99¾	− ⅛
Citicorp 6⅜s79	21	96	95¼	95¼	−N½
GCiticorp 6⅜s80	112	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	− ⅞
Citicp cv5¾s00	906	96	91⅜	85¼	+4¼
CitiesSvc 7s78	26	100¼	98¾	100¼	+ ¾
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	17	80	77⅛	80	+2½
CitiesSvc 6⅛s97	16	77	75⅛	77	+1⅞
Cities Svc 3s77	19	97¼	96 9-32	97¼	+1¼
CityInv 8⅞s97	1	80	80	80	− ⅞
CityInv 8⅛s91	74	74	73¼	73½	
City Invst 8s91	72	73	72⅜	73	
City In cv7½s90	185	84	81½	83½	+2
ClarkEq 9s82	82	104½	102⅛	102½	−2
ClrkECr 10⅛s79	27	106	105⅛c	105⅛	+ ½
ClrkECr 9⅜s92	65	104½	104	104½	+1
ClrkECr 8.8s76	21	101¼	100⅜	100⅜	−1¼
VJCCC&SL 4s93	18	19	19	19	+2½
viCCCSLC 4s91	8	18	18	18	
ClevEl 9.85s10	2	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
ClevEl 9¾s09	92	108	100	103	+ ½
ClevEl 8.85s83	120	104⅛	103¾	103¾	− ½
ClevElll 8¾s05	48	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	− ⅛
ClevEl 8.h5s80	20	102	102	102	−1¼
ClevElll 8⅝s91	22	98¼	98	98	+1
ClevEll 3⅝s93	10	57¾	57¾	57¾	+2
Cluett cv4¼s84	7	74⅛	74	74	
CMI In cv7⅜s92	50	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+ ⅜
CNA Finl 8s95	32	82	81	81⅞	+ ⅞
CoastSIG 7⅝s91	38	86	8	81	183⅜
ColuGas 10½s95	15	107½	107	107	+1⅜
ColuGas 9⅞s89	25	103⅛	101⅛	m03⅛	+ ¼
ColuGas 9⅛s95	170	100½	99½	99½	
ColumGas 9s94	1	100	100	100	
ColuGas 8¼s95	15	97	95¼	97	
Col Gas 8⅜s96	35	95	94⅛	95	+ ⅞
ColGas 7½Mar	16	85⅝	85¼	85⅝	+ ⅛
ColGas 7½Oct	14	85⅞	83½	85⅞	+2⅛
ColuGas 5⅝s85	11	76	76	76	+ ⅜
ColumGas 5s92	2	83½	83½	83½	+ R
ColuGas 4⅞s83	6	82	81½	82	+2
ColuGas 4⅞s81	3	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+3⅛
ColuGas 4⅝s83	32	78	79	79	+1⅜
ColuGas 3⅝s80	3	84	84	84	+1⅜
ColPict cv5s94	39	58	56½	58	2
ColPict cv4⅛s87	11	58	57½	58	+ ¼
ColuSOE 11s83	25	109	109	109	+2
ColSOE 9½s84	22	104½	104½	104½	− ½
ColuSOE 9¼s82	20	102¾	102½	102½	− ¼
ColSOE 7⅝s80	5	98½	98½	98½	+1⅛
ColSOE 4½s87	12	65½	65½	65½	
ColwlMt 8.20s80	124	53¼	48	48	−5⅞
ComlCr 8¼s91	3	95	95	95	+ ⅞
ComlCr 8s81	25	99½	99½	99½	+1
ComlCr 7⅞s78	8	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
ComlCr 7¾s83	7	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
ComlCr 7s79	7	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
ComlCr 6⅞s77	39	100⅛	99⅞	99½	+ ⅜
ComlCr 6⅞s79	91	96¼	95⅛	96¼	− ½
ComSo cv4⅜s97	27	65	64⅜	65	
ComwEd 9⅝s04	86	104⅞	103¼	104	
ComwEd 9s79	160	105⅛	104⅛	104½	− ⅜
ComwEd 9s83	17	104⅞	104⅛	104⅞	− ⅛
ComwEd 8⅝s05	123	100⅞	99⅛	100⅞	+ ⅞
ComwEd 8s03	53	82½	91⅜	91⅜	− ⅞
ComwEd 7⅜s76	61	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	− ⅛
CmwEd 7⅛s03F	20	89	89	89	+3½
CmwEd 7⅛s03J	12	89¼	89	89¼	− ¾
CmwEd 7.55s79	4	101	101	101	
ComwEd 7⅛s78	8	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	−2⅛
ComwEd 3s77	21	98	96⅞	96⅞	− ½
ComlEd 3s78	19	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
Com O cv4¼s92	154	55	52⅛	54⅞	+1½
CompSc cv6s94	127	58	57	57½	− ½
ConnM cv6⅝s90	1	78⅛	79¼	79¼	− ⅛
Conn M cv6s96	66	70½	70	70½	+ ⅛
ConEd 9⅝s2000	223	90⅛	89⅛	90⅛	− ½
ConEdis 9⅞s04	1r0	89	88	88	+1
ConEd 8.40s03	185	82	80⅞	81¼	− ⅛
ConEd 7.90s01	115	77⅝	77	77	
ConEd 7.90 02	47	77⅞	76⅞	77⅛	+1
ConEdis 7⅝s03	144	76¾	75½	75½	− ½
ConEdis 5s87	29	64⅞	63	64⅞	+1⅞
ConEdis 5s87r	5	62⅛	62½	62½	
ConEdis 5s90	26	61	60⅛	60⅛	+1¼
GConEdis 4⅝s90	6	59	57½	59	+1
ConEdis 4⅝s91	38	56⅛	56	56⅛	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s93	61	53⅞	52LV	46⅜	+C
ConEdis 4⅝s91	28	56¼	55	55¼	−1¼
ConEd 4⅝s92V	46	53	52	52	−1¼
ConE 4⅜s92W	36	53⅜	51⅜	53⅜	+1⅜
ConEdis 4¼s86	60	61½	60⅛	60⅛	− ⅛
ConEdis 4s88	78	56	55	55½	+ ½
ConEVDIS 4⅞s86	5	57½	57½	57½	+
ConEdis 3½s83	14	67	67	67	½
+ConEdis 3s82	3	71	71	71	+1
ConEdis 3⅜s84	37	64	63⅛	64	+ ⅛
ConEdis 3⅜s85	64	58	56⅛	57	
ConEdis 3¼ 81	16	74⅛	74	74⅛	
ConEdis 3s79	10	85½	85½	85½	
ConEdis 3s81	15	72¾	72½	72	−Kl
ConEdis 2¾s82	115	68	66	68	+2
ConEdis 2⅞s77	14	96	96	96	+1⅛
ConNG 9¼s95	8	103½	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅛
ConNGas 9s95	35	103	101	101½	− ½
ConNG 8⅝s96	3	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
ConNG 8¼s94	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	−6
ConNG 7⅞s95	17	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+6⅞
ConNG 7¾s84	13	90½	88⅞	88⅞	−1½
ConNG 7⅝s96	13	88⅝	88⅝	88¾	
ConNG 4⅝s86	2	75½	75½	75½	
ConNG 4⅝s83	10	76⅛	75⅞	76⅛	−3⅛
ConNG 4⅝s88	5	69	69	69	
ConPw 11½s00	17	110	109⅛	109⅞	− ⅞
ConPw 11⅜s94	73	108	107⅛	107½	− ½
ConPw 11¼s82	34	110	109¾	110	
ConPw 9¼s80	30	104⅞	103	104¼	+1⅞
ConPw 8⅞s76	17	100	100	100	
ConsP 8⅞s2000	38	91¾	9p½	91⅜	+1
ConsP 8⅝s2003	12	92	91½	92	+1⅛
ConsP 8⅛s2001	10	86½	86½	86½	
ConPw 7⅞s99	68	82	80	82	− ½
ConsP 7½s2001	12	81½	80½	80½	−3½
ConP 7½s02Oct	10	81	80	80	− ¼
ConPw 6⅞s98	26	77⅞	75	75	+1
ConPw 6⅝s98	24	72½	72¼	72½	−1⅞
ConPw 5⅝s96	21	68½	67½	68½	+1
ConPw r⅞s88	50	65	64	65	+ ⅞
ConAir cv3¼s92	138	45⅞	43	43¼	+ ¼
ContCan 8⅛s90	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	V¼
ContIlCp 7.35s89	258	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
ContIllCp 6⅝s79	74	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	− ⅜
ContIlRlt 7⅝s79	163	67¼	60½	61¼	−6⅛
ContOil 9⅛s99	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	−3½
ContOil 7½s98	10	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅞
ContOil 4⅝s91	2	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
ContTCVAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	105⅛	1
ContTel 10½s85	6	107	106	107	+1⅛
ContDat 5½s87	7	66	66	66	+3⅛
CoopL cv7Rs91	35	75½	73	73	−2⅛
CoopL cv4¾s87	247	45	44	44⅛	+1
Corn Pd 5⅛s92	10	79¼	79¼	79¼	− ⅛
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	2	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+1
CorngG 8.65s80	5	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	− ⅛
CorngGl 7⅝s98	2	86½	86½	86½	−6⅛
CousnM 6.5s82	110	38⅝	31⅛	34⅛	−3⅞
CraneCo 8s85	185	91	89⅝	90⅛	+ ⅛
CraneCo 7s93	4	82	82	82	
Crane Co 7s94	157	78⅛	76	77	+1
CrocNtl 6.10s84	234	69⅛	69½	69⅝	
CrocN cv5¼s96	5	77	77	77	+ ¼
CrwnCk 4⅝s88	5	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅜
CrwnZel 9¼s05	10	101¾	101½	[illegible]	
CrwnZ 8⅝s2000	92	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛	+ ½
Cummin 8⅞s95	3	93¼	93¼	93¼	+2⅛
CyprusM 8⅝s85	7	101	101	101	−1
DanaCp 6s91	3	82	82	82	+1⅛
Dartln cv4½s97	10	82	82	82	−3½
Dayco cv6¼s96	66	85½	84⅛	84⅛	−1⅝
Dayco cv6s94	131	77	74½	74⅛	−1⅛
DayHud 9¼s95	5	100	100	100	
DaytPLt 10⅛s81	42	108	106⅛	108	+m⅛
DaytPLt 8⅛s0m	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	−V
DaytInPLt 8s03	10	89	89	89	
DaytPL 3q2s82	10	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
DaytH&L 3s78A	6	87¼	87¼	87¼	− ¾
DaytnPLt 3s84	2	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ½
DeereCo 7.9s87	12	100⅛	99⅝	99⅛	+
Deere cv5½s01	245	114⅛	112¼	112g68	h
DeereCo 4½s83	5	82	81½	81½	−2
DeereCr 8⅛s82	31	103	102¼	102¼	−1⅜
viDelLW 5s73f	10	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
viDLW 4½s85f	2	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
viDLW Inc83f	1	6	6	6	
viDLW 4s-6s42f	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−3
DelmPL 8⅝s07	2	73	73	73	−2
DelMo cv5¼s94	74	77⅜	76½	76⅞	− ⅛
D&RG 4½s2036	5	63¼	63¼	[illegible]	
D&RG 3s-4s93	2	68½	68½	68½	− ½
DetEd 12¼ 82	91	114	112⅞	113	−1
DetEd 12¼s79	112	111¾	111	111½	+ ½
DetEd 11⅛s00	76	110⅛	109½	110⅛	+ ½
DetE 9⅝s04AA	99	99⅜	98⅞	98½	+ ½
DetE 9.15s2000	71	92	90⅞	91¾	+ ¼
DetE Edis os99	118	82½	9p	92½	+1
DetE 8.15s2000	14	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	−2⅛
DetEdist!l ushl	7	84⅞	82⅛	84⅞	+1½
DetEdis 7⅛s03	18	78	77⅛	78	−1⅛
DetEdis 7⅜s01	22	78	76	77	+1
DetEdis 7s76	25	99 11-16	99 11-16	99 11-16	+1-32
DetEd 6.40s98	5	69½	69	69	
DetEdi 6s96	40	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
DetEd 3⅞s76	10	97 9-32	97 9-32	97 9-32	+1-32
DetE 3¼s80	30	81	80⅞	81	+1
DetEd 2⅞s82	10	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
Dial Fin 8¼s89	1	87	87	87	−2
DiGior cv5¼s93	47	65	63½	65	+1⅞
Dillngh cv5⅝s94	27	67	66½V	34⅞	+
Diverln 9⅝s91	100	74	72⅛	73⅞	+ ⅜
Divrln cv5⅞s93	16	fr9⅞	49½	49g4	
DomBks 7¾ 96	20	75	75	75	
Dow 8.90s2000	32	102⅞	101¼	101⅞	− ⅛
Dow 8⅞s2000	23	102⅛	100⅛	100⅛	−1⅛
DowCh 8½s05	58	101⅛	99⅞	101⅛	+1⅜
GDowCh 8½s06	100	100⅛	100	100⅛	
DowCh 7.75s99	33	93⅛	93⅛	93½	−1½
DowCh 7.40s02	13	92	88⅛	82	−1
DowCh 6.70s98	18	86	84⅛	84⅛	− ⅜
DowCh 4.35s88	18	74	72	72⅞	+ ½
DPF cv5½s87	115	64	62⅜	63⅛	+ ⅛
Dresser 9⅞s95	7	104	104	104	+4
duPont 8.45s04	110	101⅞	101⅛	101½	+1
duPont 8s81	333	102⅛	101½	101⅞	−C
ukePw 13s79	172	114⅞	113⅛	114	− ½
DukePw 9⅜s04	112	104½	103⅞	103⅛	
DukePw 9⅛s05	75	103⅛	100⅞	103⅛	+ ½
DukePw 8⅛s03	31	91½	90⅛	91⅛	+1⅛
DukePw 7⅞s03	9	86	84½	84½	− ⅞
DuneP 6.85s78	38	97⅛	96⅞	97	+1
Duplan cv5½s94	153	43⅜	41½	r	
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	7	100⅛	100	100	− ⅛
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	5	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
DuhsnLt 2⅞s77	24	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅛
E Syst cv4⅜s92	28	61½	60	61⅛	+1⅛
East AL cv5s92	201	46⅛	45⅜	45½	− ¼
East A cv4¾s93	185	44½	43	43½	− ½
Eaton 7.60s96	5	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
EG&G cv3½s87	16	60	60	60	−3⅛
ElPa cv6½s95A	72	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛	− ⅛
ElPas cv6s93A	67	13	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
ElHaso cv6s93	4	72	72	72	−2½
Englnd cv5¼s97	258	107	103⅞	106	+2½
Ens 9⅞s95	5	102	101	102	+1⅛
Ens 8.95s99	n5	98½	98⅛	98½	+3½
Equit Gas 9s96	3	95	95	95	+7½
Equit Gas 9s96	3	95	95	95	+7½
viMRI [illegible]					
viErie 4½s15f	26	30	30	30	+4
viErie 3¼s90f	62	14	14	14	
viErie 3⅛s2000f	10	14	14	14	h
Estrline 12½s95	12	105	103⅛	105	+M⅛
Evans cv6¼s94	381	65⅜	63½	65⅜	+1⅜
Exxon 6½s98	107	84	83¼V	[illegible]	
Exxon 6s97	132	8	19⅞	79⅜	− ⅜
EmmnPipe 9s04	95	105	10g4	103⅞	+ ⅜
ExxnP 8⅞s00	18	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛	− ⅝
ExxnP 8.05s80	61	102½	1p1⅜	102g4	
Fairch cv4¾s92	195	56	53	54⅞	+1½
FamlyFin 5s81	21	63⅞	62⅛	62⅛	−1½
FamFin 4⅞s90	6	45	45	45	− ¼
Farah cv5s94	2	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	−1⅛
Fedders 8⅛s94	58	77½	74⅛	74⅞	−2⅛
Fedders cv5s96	127	51¾	50⅛	51⅛	+1¼
FdNMt cv4⅞s96	543	74⅞	77	78	+ ¼
FedStr 8⅛s95	69	100⅜	99¼	100½	+1
Fibrbd cv6⅞s98	107	79	77⅛	78½	−1½
Fibrbd cv4¾s93	50	54	53⅛	54	+ ¼
Finan 10⅛s90	101	101	100⅛	100⅛	
Firestne 9⅛s04	12	103⅜	103½	103⅛	− ⅜
Firestne 8⅝s83	35	103	102	102	−2⅛
Firestne 3⅛s77	25	96	96	96	+1
FstBkSy 8⅛s83	2	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
FstBkSy 6⅝s79	30	96½	96⅛	96½	− ⅛
FstChiCp 6⅛s80	20	95½	95¼	95⅛	+ ⅛
FstChiCp 6⅛s78	5	97	97	97	
FstComBk 7⅞s	4	74½	74½	74½	+3½
FstIntBn 9⅛s99	6	100	100	100	+ ⅝
F tIntBnc 9s83	48	102½	101¼	102½	+1½
FstMdB 9¾s83	10	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	− ⅜
FstNOr 7⅝s78	20	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	+1⅛
FstNOr 6⅞s80	10	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
FstNBos 8s82	214	100	99¾	99¾	+ ½
FstNBos 7.6s81	21	98	97	97⅛	− ⅜
FstNBo 6⅝s80	126	95⅛	95	95⅛	+ ⅛
FstNBos 6g579	40	96¼	95¾	95¾	− ⅛
FstPen cv7s93	17	63¾	62⅜	62⅜	− ⅜
FstSec 8⅛s99	57	101⅞	101	101	
FstSecur 7s79	25	96¼	96¼	96¼	
FstUnR cv7s91	40	84⅜	83½	84	
FstWisc 8½s96	2	88	88	88	+1½
Fischb cv4⅛s97	55	73¼	72	83	+ ⅞
FishFd cv4½s94	27	78½	78	78½	
FlexiV cv4¾s97	45	62	62	62	
FlaECst 5s2011	1	66	66	66	+1
FlaPLt 10⅛s81	68	108½	108⅛	108⅞	− ⅛
FlaPLt 9⅛s84	24	104½	104	104½	− ½
FlaPLt 8⅞s82	14	103⅜	103⅛	103¼	− ¼
FlaPwLt 8⅛s80	107	101⅞	m01	101⅞	+ ⅞
FMC cv4¼s92c	181	78⅛	74½	74⅞	+ ⅜
FMC F 9⅛s83	119	104⅜	103⅛	103⅞	−1⅛
FoodFair 8⅝s96	21	80	77	78	+C½
Foodgiair 4s79	3	84½	82¼	84½	+2⅛
Ford Mt 9⅛s94	77	105⅜	104	105⅛	+ ½
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	77	101	100⅞	101	+ ½
FordMt 7.85s94	20	94	94	94	−3⅞
FordMt 7.40s80	38	99⅛	99⅛V	[illegible]	
Ford Mt 7⅛ 77	26	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	− ⅜
FordMt 6½ 79	33	97	96⅛	97	− ½
FordCrd 9⅜VS	[illegible]	[illegible]	106⅛	107	0-
FordCrd 9⅛s01	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	−2⅛
FordCrd 9.7s00	23	104	103⅞	103⅞	− ⅛
FordCrd 9½s95	20	102⅛	101⅛	101g2	2
FrdC 8⅞s90Ap	10	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	− ⅜
FrdC 8⅞s90No	41	100⅛	98⅝	100	− ⅜
FordCr 8.85s85	76	103	100⅛	103	lr
FordCrd 8.7s90	10	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	+ ⅛
FordCrd 8⅛s83	22	102¼	100	100	−2⅛
FordCrd 8½s91	87	95	94⅛	95	
ForCr 8⅜s76	132	100⅛	100	100 5-32	−7-32
FoCVRD —⅛s82	47	11⅛	100½	101⅛	+1⅛
FordCrd 7⅞s93	25	93	92⅛	93	+ ⅜
FordCrd 7½s93	[illegible]	[illegible]	87⅛	[illegible]	+ ⅛
FordCrd 7¼s79	55	99½	97⅛	98⅞	− ⅛
FordCrd 7s80	20	91⅜	96⅛	96⅜	+ ¼
FordCrd 6⅞s78	124	99⅛	99	99⅛	
FordCr cv4198	968	89	84	86½	+3⅛
FordCr cv4½s96	570	80¼	74	78⅛	+5⅛
ForeDal 4½s80	5	83½	83½	83½	+1
FogmcCV	[illegible]	[illegible]	½	74½	4½7
Fruehauf 6s87	5	75½	75½	75½	+2
Fruehf cv1⅛s94	75	71½	70	70	−1½
FruehF 9.15s83	37	103	102¼	102¼	− ¼
FruehF 7.50s78	60	99¼	99	99	
FruehFin 7s79	15	97⅛	96	97⅛	+3
Fuqua 9⅛s98	56	81⅜	81	81	
FuquaInd 7s88	6	66	65	65	g82
GnATr cv5⅜s99	104	73	72	72½	− ½
GenCMIG ⅛s05	20	103	101½	103	+2
GenElec 8½s04	46	102⅜	101⅞	102	+ ⅛
GenElec 7½ 96	51	95⅛	95	95⅞	+ ⅜
GenElec 6¾s79	104	97¼	95⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
GenElec 5.3s92	16	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ½
GnElec 3½s76	20	99½	99¼	99¼	
GnElCr 8⅞s82	16	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅜
GnElCr 8.65s84	10	102½	102⅛	102½	− ⅜
GnElCr 8.6s85	65	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛	+ ½
GnElCr 8½s76	168	100½	100⅛	100⅛	
GnElCr 8.4s81	28	102⅛	101⅛V	[illegible]	
GnElCr 8.4s81	28	102½	101½	[illegible]	
GnElCr 8⅛s86	138	101¼	100½	101¼	+ ⅜
GnElCr 7⅛s78	106	100	99⅛	100	
GenElCre 7s80	31	96⅛	95⅛	96	−1
GenElCr 7s79	40	99¼	98½	99¼	+ ½
GnElCr 6⅞s77	80	99½	99⅛	99½	+ ½
GenFds 8⅞s90	117	105⅛	103⅜	105	+1⅛
GenFds 7½s84	127	98½	97⅞	98	+ ⅜
G Host cv11s88	246	106	102	104	−6
GnHost 7s94	93	64¼	62⅛	63	−1¼
GenHost 6s90f	1	54	54	54	
G Host cv5⅞s82	7	65	65	65	
Geninst cv5s92	20	60	60	60	
Genbrs cv4⅞s85	2	68	68	68	
GenMill 8⅞s95	88	101⅛	100	101⅛	+1⅜
GenMills 8s99	5	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+ ⅜
GMotAc 8⅞s99	50	103⅛	101g7	.01⅞	− ⅛
GMotAc 8HVS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
GMotAc 8.7s83	57	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
GMotAc 1⅛s85	147	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅜
GnMotAcc 8s93	131	96⅛	94⅛	96⅛	+ ½
GMotA 7.85s98	25	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
GMotAc 7⅝s94	5	93	93	93	+1
GMotAc 7¼s95	17	89⅛	88	89	+1⅛
GMotAc 7⅛s92	25	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	+ ⅜
GMotAc 6⅛s88	66	84⅛	83⅛	83⅛	− ½
GnMotAcc 5s77	109	98	97⅛	98	+ ⅛
GnMotAcc 5s80	93	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+ ⅜
GnMotAcc 5s81	67	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	+ ½
GMotAc 4⅞s87	137	77⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+ ⅜
GMotAc 4⅞s82	55	84	83⅛	83⅛	+ ⅜
GMotAc 4⅞s83	100	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	− ½
GMotAc 4⅝s84	22	77⅛	75	77⅛	+2⅛
GMotAc 4½s85	44	78	76⅛	76⅛	− ½
GnMotAcc 4s79	59	91	90⅛	91	+ ⅛
GMotCp 1⅛s05	25	104	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅜
GMICp 8.05s85	139	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	+ ¾
GMotCp 3⅛s79	6	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅛
GGenPU 10⅛s80	110	105	104⅛	104½	
GTCal 9⅛s2000	29	104½	103	1p3⅛	−1⅛
GTCal 8⅞s96	12	96	96	96	
GenT El 9⅛s95	34	106⅛	104	104	−1⅛
GenT El 9⅛s99	57	102⅛	101½	102⅛	+ ⅜
GenT El 8⅛s76	10	100	100	100	¼
GenT El 6⅛s91	5	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
GnTIEl cv6⅛s96	211	88	86½	87	+ ½
GnTIEl cv5s92	153	70	68⅛	69⅛	
GenTel cv4s90	148	63⅛	62	62	−1⅛
Genesco 9⅛s75	157	100	99½	99⅛	+1⅛
G Pc cv6⅛s86	127	126	122⅛	125	+3
GaPac cv5⅛s96	284	119	114⅛	119	+5½
GaPow 11⅛s05	136	109	108	109	+ ⅛
GaPow 11⅛s00	65	108⅛	107½	108⅛	+1
GaPow 11s79	142	107½	106⅛	107⅛	+1
GaPow 8⅞s2000	20	93	92	93	
GaPow 8⅞s04	172	90⅛	17⅛	90	+1⅛
GaPow 8⅛s2001	133	84⅛	82⅛	84	+1⅛
GaPow 7⅞s2003	25	83	82	82	−1
GaPow 7⅞s2001	42	79⅞	79	79⅞	+1⅛
GaPow 7½s02Jly	17	0	78½	80	+1g3
GaPow 7⅝s2001	5	79	79	79	
GiddL cv4⅞s87	4	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
Goodrch 9⅞s82	88	104⅛	104	104⅛	+ ⅛
Goodrch 8⅛s94	61	90⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+1⅛
Goodrich 7s97	144	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+1⅛
Goodyr 8.60s95	66	98⅛	96⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
Goodyr 7.35s97	50	87	87	87	−1⅛
GordnJ cv5s88	85	73	72	73	+ ½
Grace cv6⅛s96	709	107⅛	101⅛	104⅛	+1⅛
Grace cv4¼s90	53	69⅛	68⅛	68	−2¼
Granit cv4⅞s94	159	78	75⅛	77	+ ⅛
GtNoN cv4¼s91	36	152	148	152	+2
GNRy 3⅞s90N	4	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
GtNR 2⅞s2010	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
GtWstUnIt 6s87	30	74R	74⅛	74⅛	
GGlant cv4¼s92	29	60	59	59	−1
Greyhd 9⅞s01	71	101⅛	100⅛	100⅛	− ⅛
Greyh cv6½s90	224	95⅛	93⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
Grolier 9⅛s91	219	58	56⅛	57⅛	+1⅛
Grolier cv4⅛s87	64	35	35	35	− ⅛
Grumm cv8s99	63	98	96⅛	96⅛	−1⅛
Grum cv4¼s92	65	56⅛	54⅛	56	+ ½
GuardMt 7⅛s79	671	35⅛	26⅛	28⅛	−7½
GulfMO 5s15A	2	47½	47½	47½	− ½
GulfMO 5s56f	37	47	45	47	
GulfMO 4s44B	43	37⅛	35	37⅛	+ ⅛
GulfOil 8⅛s95	67	100⅛	98⅛	99⅛	− ½
GulfWn 7s03A	74	72	70⅛	72	+1⅛
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	158	71⅛	70⅛	71⅛	C⅛
Gulf WlVND	[illegible]	[illegible]	71⅛	71⅛	[illegible]
GulfWInd 6s88	92	72	69½	72	+1
GlfWn cv4⅞s93	7198	104⅛	101⅛	102⅛	+2⅛
Hallibrtn 8⅛s81	40	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	⅛
HamPa cv5s94	76	72	71	72	
HawnEl 11⅛s04	10	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	h
HellerW 9⅛s89	15	101½	99⅛	99⅛	−4
ghellerW 9⅛s91	10	96	95	96	− ⅛
HellerWE 8s93	41	80	80	80	
HellerW 7⅛s80	25	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
Hercules 8⅛s83	20	103	103	103	+ ⅜
Hercln cv6⅛s99	123	116⅛	114⅛	115	+ ½
Heublein 8⅛s85	14	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	− ½
Heubln cv4½s97	168	93	91⅛	93	+1
HillsSp cv5⅝s88	14	48	47½	47½	−1
HlhnH cv5⅛s95	155	78⅛	76⅛	76⅛	−m⅛
HoernW cv5s94	5	108	m08	108	
Holinn 9⅛s95xw	28	98	97	98	+1
Honywl 5.60s92	13	75	75	75	−1½
HonyF 9.65s81	24	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
HonyF 8.20s98	11	88	87⅛	88	− ⅜
HonywFin 7s78	50	98⅛	97⅛	98⅛	+ ⅜
HospAffil 10s99	10	86	84⅛	85	−1
HospCp 10⅛s90	5	105	105	105	
Hostinl cv5¼s94	21	m0⅞	59	59	−2
HVOUSFin 10⅛s94	20	111	110⅛	111	+1
ghoisF 10.4s81	2	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	− ½
HouseFin 9⅛76	104	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	− ⅜
HousFin 9s00	37	m01⅛	101⅛	101⅛	− ⅜
HousFl 8⅛s01	5	96	96	96	− ½
HouFin 8.3s86	17	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
HousFin 8s84	29	100⅛	100	100	
HouseFin 5s82	9	85	85	85	
HousFin 4⅝s81	3	87	87	87	+1
HousNin 4⅝s77	2	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
HouseFin 4s78	70	94	92⅛	94	+1⅛
HousLt cv5¼s85	70	84	83	83⅛	+ ⅛
Human cv4⅞s89	41	74½	72⅛	72⅛	− ⅜
IllBellTel 8s04	132	96⅛	94⅛	96⅛	+1⅛
IllBell 7⅞s2006	47	90⅛	90	90⅛	+ ⅜
IllPow 10⅛s04	5	111	m10⅛	111	+ ⅛
InBellT 10s14	61	110	109	109	− ½
IndBellT 8⅛s11	15	95	93	93	−1⅛
InMich 11s83	80	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
IndstNVTL ⅛s96	83	5⅛	85	85	−1½
IndNatl 7.40s81	4	92	92	92	
InIndStl 9½s00	10	105½	105⅛	105½	+ ½
InlandSl 8⅛s95	31	102	99½	99½	−2½
InlandSVT ½s87	3	70	70	70	+1⅛
ginslico cv9⅛s99	40	106⅞	105¼	106⅛	+1⅛
InstlInv 7⅛s80	48	60	58⅛	59⅛	−1⅛
IntHarv 9s04	38	98⅛	96⅛	98⅛	+1ol
IntHarv 8⅞s05	55	95	94⅛	95	+ ⅞
IntHarv 6⅛s98	21	72	71⅛	72	− ⅛
IVNTHar 4.80s91	40	64⅛	h3⅛	64⅛	⅛
InHarv 4⅞s88	3	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	− ⅛
InHarC 9.15s82	75	103	102⅛c	103	+ ⅜
IVNTHarCr 8⅛s83	124	103	100⅛	101⅛	− ⅛
IntHarocr 7⅛s93	38	84	82⅛	83⅛	−1⅛
IntHarCr 7½s94	5	83¼	83	83¼	+ ¼
IntHarCr 7 77	65	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
IntHarC 4⅛s81	21	83	83½	83	
IntHarC 4⅝s79	18	88⅛	87⅛	88	+ ⅜
IntMin 9.35s80		103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+V
IntMin 9.35s00	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+VA
GlntMin cv4s91	150	100	104⅛	108⅛	+ ⅛
IntNick 6.85s93	21	83	81	83	+3½
Int Pap 8.85s95	5	103⅛	102	103⅛	+ ⅛
I2tnash 8.35s80	50	101⅛	101⅛	101	−1
IntPap cv4⅛s96	139	67⅛	65	65	−2½
IntSilv cv5s92	17	62⅛	62	62	−1
IntTT 11s82	72	111	110	110	
IntTT 10s2000	19	104⅛	103½	103½	−1
IntTT 9⅛s83	66	104	103⅛	103½	− ½
IntTT 8.90s95	72	100½	100	100	
IntTT cv8⅛s00	698	118⅛	115	118	+3½
IpcoH cv5⅛s89	29	60½	58	60½	+2½
ItelCp cv8s96	657	96	87⅛	93⅛	+7⅛
ItelCp cv7s95	384	82	76	81⅛	+5⅛
ITT F 11⅛s85	168	105	104	105	+1
ITT Fin 9.7s83	18	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
ITT Ray 8s96	21	85⅛	85	85	+2⅛
JimWalt 9s86	14	85	84⅛	85	
JimW cv5⅛s91	84	107	103	106	+3
GJoneLau 9⅞s95	58	100½	99⅛	99½	+
JoneLau 6⅛s94	47	68⅛	63	66⅛	+3⅛
KaneMil 9⅛s90	35	92⅛	91⅛	92	+ ½
KanCPL 2⅛s80	5	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+
Kellogg 8⅛s85	98	104⅛	104	104⅛	− ⅛
Kenact. 8⅞s01	34	92⅛	89	89	−2⅛
KentPw 7s1s90	10	94½	94	94	−3⅛
KerrMcG 8s83	30	100⅛	100	100	− ½
Kidde 10⅛s83	64	102	106	106⅛	+1⅛
KimbCl 5⅞s91	5	79½	79½	79½	− ⅜
KimbCl 5⅞s92	5	80	80	80	− ⅜
KingsDSt .0s90	2	97	97	97	−1
Kirsch cv6s95	10	79	79	79	
Krafico 8⅛s04	13	100	100	100	
Krafco 6⅞s96	5	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
Kresge cv6s99	992	124	119⅛	123⅛	+7
Kroger 9⅞s83	26	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
Kroger 9s95	5	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
Kroger 8.7s98	1	97	97	97	
vILSMS 3½s97f	1	14½	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
LearSieg 10s04	60	92	90½	92	+1½
vILVHT 5s84f		32	32	32	+1
viLehVa 4½s74f	25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+1⅛
viLehV 5sC03f	3	14⅛	14½	14½	
viLehV 4sD03f	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
viLehVT 5s79f	1	26	26	26	+6⅛
LibMcN cv5s89	2	67	67	67	−1½
Litton 8⅞s76	386	100⅛	100 3-16	100⅛	
Litton cv3½s87	81	58⅛	54½	54½	−4
Lockh cv4¼s92	935	42	39	42	
Loews 6⅞s93	676	70½	69⅛	70⅛	+ ⅜
LomN cv5½s91	113	64½	62½	64	
LoneSG 4⅞s82	16	78	78	78	+1
LonSin cv5⅛s93	105	75⅛	74	75⅛	+2
LongILt 9⅞s84	60	106⅛M	⅛	105⅛	− ⅛
LongIsLt 9⅛s82	24	104	104	104	
LongIsLt 9⅛s83	65	104½	104	104⅛	+ ½
Lorillrd 8⅝s93	3	70	70	70	
Lorillrd 4⅞s86	12	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	M
LouGE 9⅛s2000	4	103⅛	103½	103⅛	+ ⅛
LouGE 8⅛s81	5	93	93	93	−3½
GLouGE 3⅞s84	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	−2⅛
LouNsh 11s85	26	10	103⅛	105⅛	− ⅛
LTV Cp 7½s77	341	103⅛	142	1r4	+1
LTV Cp 5s88	535	52½	51⅛	5	+4
LucS cv6⅛s2000	88	106	104⅛c	105⅛	− ½
LykY 11s2000	36	105⅛	100⅛	100⅛	− ⅛
LykY 7⅛s94old	214	72	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
Lyk 7½s94new	162	72	70	72	
MacDon cv6s87	5	67		67	+7⅛
MackF 9⅛s91	6	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	q
MackF 9⅛s90	mo	99⅛	98	99⅛	+1⅛
MackF 6⅛s77	30	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	− ½
MackT 10⅛s85	5	06	106	106	
MackT 7⅞s97	5	85	85	85	
Macke cv4⅞s92	44	58⅛	58	58⅛	+ ⅛
Macmill cv4s92	10	52½	52⅛	52⅛	+1⅛
MacyCr 9¼s10	31	104	103⅛	104	+1
MacyCr 8s82	28	98	97⅛	98	+ 1
MacyCr 7⅞s77	20	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	
MacyCr 4⅝s81	6	80⅛	80⅛	80½	− ½
Macy cv5s92	82	104	97⅛	102	+4⅛
Macy cv4⅛s90	6	124	121	124	+7⅛
MadSq cv6⅛s87	19	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
MaineC 5⅛s78	0	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	−1⅛
MeYnkP 9.1s02	65	98⅞	96⅞	98⅞	− ⅛
MeYnkP 9⅛sM	[illegible]	[illegible]	92	92	− ⅛
MfrsHan 8⅛s82	12	101	100⅛	100⅛	− ⅛
MfrsHan 8⅛s04	16	91	90	91	+1
MfrsHTr 8⅛s85	30	101⅛	100⅛	101	
MaraOil 4⅛s87	5	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
Marcor 6⅛s88	240	82½	77⅛	81	+3
Marcor cv5s96	421	87	80⅛	86⅛	+5
MerMid 7⅛s03	20	78⅛	77	78⅛	+1⅛
MartM cv6s94	72	85	82	82	
MartMAl 9⅛s96	10	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	− ⅛
MdCup cv3⅛s84	7	75⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+1
MassM cv6⅛s91	5	68	68	68	−2
MatEl cv6⅛s90	215	101½	100	100½	+5
MayDStCr 8⅛s89	42	100⅛	100	100	− ½
MVAYDCr 8⅛s76	1	100	100	100	− ⅛
MVCCror 10⅛s85	16	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+1
McCror 7⅛s97	186	57⅛	56	57	+ 1
McCror 7⅛s97	70	58⅛	57⅛	58	+
MVCCror 7½s94	236	58⅛	57	58	+
McCror cv6⅛s92	11	58	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
Mnocro cv6⅛s92	4	57	57	57	− ⅛
McCror 1⅛s76	7	97	96 25-32	97	
McCrory 5s81	27	6⅛	65⅛	66⅛	+2
McDerm 8.9 84	10	102⅛	102	102	+1
McDonald 9s 5	11	103	10.4⅛c	103	
McDD cv4⅛s91	71	68⅛	67	68⅛	− ⅛
McGHl cv3⅛s92	89	58⅛	57	57	−2
Mellon 4.6s89	337	99⅛M	[illegible]	99⅛	−
Mellon 7.6s82	57	98½	97	97½	−1
Melvil cv4⅛s96	77	87	86½	87	
Merck 7⅛s85	76	100	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
MGM 10s93	79	91	90	89½	−1⅛
MGM 10s94	154	89⅛	87⅛	89⅛	+1⅛
MGIC 8⅛s88	145	87⅛	87	87½	+ ½
MGIC cv5s93	315	58	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
MichBT 9.6s08	58	106½	105⅛	106⅛	+ ⅛
MichBT 7⅛s11	95	91	88⅛	9m	+ ⅛
MichBT 6⅛s78	24	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
vIMichC 4½s79f	5	57	57	57	+ ⅛
MichCG 10⅛s82	7	107	106⅛	107	+2
Micrdt 10s2000	5	95⅛	95	95	−1
MidIdNtg 8s80	37	57	54⅛	54⅛	−4⅛
MifLab cv5¼s94	29	89⅛	89	89	
MStPSS 4s91f	3	49	49	49	+ ⅛
MinMM 8.85s05	5	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅛
Minnmm 1.20s85	80	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	− ⅛
MissRvCp 8s94	110	125	114⅛	124	+9
MisRCp cv6s95	67	130	125	130	+3
MisRivTr 9⅞s90	4	101	101	101	
MKT Inc5⅛s33f	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
MoKanT 4⅛s78	3	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+3
MoKanT 4s90	26	48⅛	48	48	−
MoPac 5s2045f	369	48	46⅛	46⅛	− ⅛
MoP 4⅛s2020f	21	49½	48⅛	49	−1
MoP 4⅛s2030f	35	48½	47⅛	47⅛	− ⅛
MoPac 4⅛s90	26	66⅛	65	66⅛	+1⅛
MoPa 4¼s2005	21	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
MobilAl 8.45s05	53	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
MobilOil 7⅛s01	21	93⅛	88	93⅛	+ ⅛
MohkD cv5⅛s9r	2153	53⅛	49½	52⅛	+2⅛
Monogrm 10s99	11	92	92	92	
Monon 6s2007f	10	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+1⅛
Monsa 9⅛s2000	10	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	− ⅛
MonsanCo 8s85	45	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	− ⅛
MontWd 4⅛s90	4	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
MtWdCr 9.6s95	5	100⅛	m00⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
MtWdCr 9⅛s90	36	102	100	102	+2
MtWdCr 9s89	16	100	99	100⅛	+1⅛
MtWdCr 7⅛s88	61	86⅛	83⅛	85	+1
MtWdCr 6⅛s87	1	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
MtWdCr 5⅛s81	35	85	84⅛	84⅛	−m
MtWdCr 4⅛s80	3	86	86	86	− M
MtWdCr 4¼s81	4	84⅛	83⅛	83⅛	−1⅛
MonyM cv7s90	7	86	84	84	
Morgn cv5⅛s98	247	89	87	89⅛	+ ⅛
viMoE 3s2000f	6	14	14	14	− ½
MStTT 9⅛s12	49	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+1⅛
MtStTT 9⅛s15	61	107½	106	106	+ ⅜
MtSt TT 9s2010	56	102½	101⅛c	102⅛	6
Mt VTTT 8.70s81	50	105⅛	104	105⅛	+1
MtSt TT P⅛s13	22	92	90	92	+1
MtStTT 7⅛s 9	25	88	88⅛	88⅛	+1
MtStTT 6⅛s77	65	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
RatBlsc 4⅛s87	6	74½	74	74	− ⅛
NatCash 7.7s94	19	92	89⅛M	[illegible]	+1⅛
NCashR cv6s95	185	8⅛	78	78	−3⅛
NCtyL cv6⅛s91	10	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
NCtyL cv5⅛s88	37	53	52⅛	52½	− ⅛
NatDairy 4s92	70	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
NDist cv4⅛s92n	46	99½	94⅛	97⅛	+3
NFuelG 12⅛s83	223	113⅛	112½	113⅛	+ ⅛
NHom cv4⅛s96	215	4⅛	40	41⅛	+1⅛
NatInd 10s99	8	87	86⅛	86⅛	− ⅛
NatInd cv5⅛s88	99	65½	65⅛	h5⅛	− ⅛
N RurUt 10⅛s81	10	m06	106	106	− ⅛
N RurUt 9⅛s85	24	103⅛	103	103	− ⅛
N RuUt 8.95s85	20	103	102⅛	m02⅛	− ⅛
NatSteel ⅛s 19	m	73	73	73	− ⅛
NatSteel 3⅞s86	5	69⅛	R9T	[illegible]	
Nat TVEA ⅛s80	5	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
NCNB 8⅛s99	11	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+ ⅞
NCNB 7⅛s97	20	80	80	80	
NCR Np os85	3	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	− ⅛
NE Mer 6.85 99	5	90	90	90	+5
NEngPw 7s76	5	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	−1-32
NEngTT 9⅛ 0	62	104⅛	103	104⅛	+1
NENGTT 8⅛s09	386	98	97	97⅛	− ⅛
NEngTT 8.2s04	30	94⅛	93⅛	94⅛	
NEngTT 8s0	32	91⅛	90⅛	91⅛	− ⅛
NEngTT 7⅛s07	46	85⅛	83⅛	85⅛	+ ⅛
NEngTT 6⅛s79	8	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
NEngTT 3s82	6	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
NPhell cv6s95	93	76	74⅛	76	+m
gnl BellT 9.35s	78	106⅛	104⅛	104⅛	−2
NJ Bell 7⅛s13	15	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
NJ Bell P⅛sT1	33	86⅛	85⅛	86⅛	+ ⅛
NJ Bell 6⅛s78	71	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	− ⅛
NYBkSav 8s81	151	101	100⅛	100⅛	− ⅛
vINHCen 6s80f	16	11	10	10	
vlNHCen 6s9pf	15	60	60	60	+2⅛
vINYC 1s2013f	37	7	5½	5½	− ⅛
vINYC 5s2013r	20	6⅛	6	6	
vINYC 4⅛MF	7⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
viNYCen 4s98f	24	7	6⅛	7	− ⅛
viNHCn 4s98r	7	6	5⅛	5⅛	
viNYCH 3⅛s97f	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
viNYCH 3½s97r	1	16½	16½	16½	
viNYMC 3s98f	15	26½	25	26⅛	+1⅛
NYCbStL 3s88	3	59	59	59	
NYConn 2⅛s92	25	20	20	20	
vINYLW 4⅛s73f	4	9	9	9	+1
vINYLW 4s73f	24	8⅛	8	8	
viNYNH 4⅛s22f	30	4	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
viNYNH 4 07f	43	11	10	10	− ⅛
NY EG 9⅛s05	20	103	102⅛	103	− ⅛
NYS EG 9⅛s06	74	103	102⅛	103	
NYS EG 7⅛s81	4	98	97⅛	98	+1
NYTel 9⅛s2018	107	104⅛	104	104⅛	+ ⅛
NY Tel 9s14	350	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛	+1⅛
NYTel 8⅞s2015	12	102⅛	101	102⅛	+1⅛
NYTel 8.30s12	48	97	96	97	+ ⅛
NYTel 8s2008	106	95	93	95	+2⅛
NY Tel 8s83	87	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	+1⅛
NYTel 7⅛s2006	26	91	90⅛	91	+1⅛
NYTel 7⅛s2014	70	88⅛	87	88⅛	+2⅛
NYTel 4⅛s91	42	67⅛	65⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
NYTel 4⅛s93	10	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛	−1⅛
NYTel 3⅛s96	9	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	−1⅛
NYTel 3s81	2	80	80	80	+ ⅛
NYTel 2⅛s82	10	71	77	77	
NiagM 10.2s81	149	115⅛V	[illegible]	[illegible]	
NiagM 10⅛s05	40	106⅛	106	106	
NiaMP 9.2s05	16	105	104	m05	
NiagMP 4⅞s87	44	68⅛	67⅛	68	
NiagMP 3⅛s83	5	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
NLT Cp 8.8s85	29	102⅛	101	101	
NorW 4.85s2015	7	52½	51⅛	51⅛	
Nortk&Wn 4s96	2	53	53	53	
NorlinMus 9s88	37	88	85	87⅛	
NoAMtg 5⅛s70	27	75½	74⅛	74⅛	
NorAPh 9⅛s00	2	102	102	102	
NorAPh cv4s92	24	68⅛	67	68	
NorIIG 8⅛s76	17	100⅛	100 9-32	100 9-32	
NorIIG 8½s83	20	102½	102⅛	102⅛	
NorNG 9⅛s90	5	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
NorNGs 9s85	25	104	104	104	
NorNatGs 9s95	82	101⅛	100	101	
NorNG 4⅞s81	5	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
NorNG 4⅝s78	2	94	94	94	
NorPac 4s97	9	53	52	53	
NorPac 3s2047	7	35	35	35	
NoPac 3s2047r	5	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
NorStaP 3s90	5	69	69	69	
NorStaP 8⅞s91	30	65½	65½	65½	
Northp cv4⅛s87	129	85	80	85	
GNwstIn 7⅛s94	65	82⅛	81	82⅛	
NwnBell 10s14	13	110⅛	110	110⅛	
NWNBell 7⅛s11	43	93	92	92	
NwnBell 7⅛s05	74	89	86⅛	89	
NwnBell 6⅛s79	8	97	97	97	
Norton Co 9s95	7	101	100	100	
NortSim 6s88	15	70	60⅛	70	
OakInd cv4⅛s87	36	59	57	57⅛	
OccidP 11s83	140	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
OccIP cv7⅛s96	c609	95	90½	93⅛	
Ogden cv5s93	98	67⅛	65⅛	66⅛	
OhBellT 7⅛s13	83	91⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
OhBellT 7⅛s11	13	88	85⅛	88	
OhBellT 6⅛s78	16	98	97⅛	98	
OhioEd 10s81	100	107⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
OhioElec 11s83	103	107	106	106	
OhioPw 12⅛s81	28	111	110t	1	
OhioPw 8⅞s06	38	104⅛	104	104	
Ohio Pw 7⅛s76	20	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
Ohio Pw 6⅛s79	6	93	93	93	
Ohio Pw 6⅛s77	45	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
Okla G 4⅛s93		58	58	58	
Oneida cv5⅛s88	21	66	65	65	
OttgEl cv5⅛s89	45	94	93	94	
Outlet cv5⅛s86	11	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
OlenIll 9s87	15	104	103⅛	103⅛	
OwenIll 7⅛s 01	25	86	85	86	
OwenII cv4⅛s92	58	100	95	99⅛	
PacGE 9.85s82	57	107	106⅛	106⅛	
PacGE 9⅛s06	59	104	103⅛	103⅛	
PacGE 9⅛s05	108	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛	
PacGE 9⅛s06	117	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
PacGE 8s83	69	91	90⅛	91	
PGE 7⅛s05ZZ	22	89⅛	87⅛	88⅛	
PacGE 7½s94	30	86⅛	85	86⅛	
PacGE 7⅛s03	29	84⅛	86	86⅛	
Pac G&E 5s89	40	74⅛	72	74⅛	
Pac G&E 5s91	5	72⅛	72	72⅛	
Pac GE 4⅛s96	6	73⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
Pac GE 4⅛s92	8	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
Pac GE 3⅛s78	35	93½	91⅛	91⅛	
Pac GE 3⅛s87	5	82	62	62	
PGE 3⅛s84 X	30	70	70	70	
Pac G&E 3s77	11	95	95	95	
Pac G&E 3s79	35	87⅛	86⅛	87	
Pac GE 2⅛s76	3	99	99	99	
Pac GEV [illegible]					
PacLtSv 9.3s85	10	103	103	103	
PacLtSv 9s85	3	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
PacNwTl 8⅛s16	70	100⅛	99⅛	100	
PacNwTl 8⅛s10	52	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
PacNwTel 7s79	28	98⅛	97⅛	98⅛	
Pac SwA 6s87	51	63⅛	62⅛	63	
PacT&T 9⅛s17	14	105⅛	104	105⅛	
PacT&T 9⅛s04	170	103	101	102⅛	
PacT&T 9.1s84	121	105⅛	105	105⅛	
PacT&T 9s87	98	104⅛	104	104⅛	
PacT&T 8⅛s06	112	100⅛	98⅛	100	
PacTT 8.65s05	118	99⅛	98⅛	99	
PacT&T 7.8s07	19	90	89	90	
PacT&T 7⅛s09	31	88⅛	87	87	
PacT&TM 7⅛s80	65	98⅛	97⅛	98⅛	
PacT&T 7⅛s08	58	85	84	84	
PacT&T 6⅛s88	39	72⅛	72	72⅛	
PacT&T 4⅛s91	5	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
PacT&T 3⅛s81	15	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
cT&TV 4⅛s87	19	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
PacT&T 2⅛s86	10	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
PacT&T 2⅛s85	13	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
PAA 11⅛s86	218	100	99⅛	100	
PAA 11⅛s66	142	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
PAA cv7⅛s98	415	99⅛	96	97	
PAA cv 5⅛s89	172	43	42⅛	43	
PAA cv 4⅛s79	46	69⅛	69	69	
PAA cv 4⅛s84	14	65	64⅛	65	
PAAV cv ⅛s86	1	120	45		
Paprct cv5⅛s96	20	66⅛	66	66	
Park H cv4 92	14	66⅛V	⅛	66	
viPennC 4⅛s94	5	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
PennDx cv5s82	29	80	80	80	
Penney 8⅛s95	27	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
Penney 9s99	40	101⅛	101	101	
PennyF 10 s94	10	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
PennyF 9.45s81	25	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	
PennyF 8⅛s84	3	72⅛	72	72	
PennCo cv9s96	57	102⅛	100⅛	102	
PennPL 10⅛s03	29	109	108⅛	109	
viPa RR 4⅛s81	44	13	13	13	
viPa RR 4⅛s75f	20	12	12	12	
viPaRR 3⅛s85f	28	11⅛	10⅛	11	
Pennzoil 10⅛s83	39	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
Pennzoil 8⅛s96	16	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
Pennzoil 7⅛s88	136	87	86	86⅛	
Pennzoil 7⅛s88	[illegible]	[illegible]	85⅛V	[illegible]	
Pennzl cv5⅛s96	245	87	80⅛	83	
Pepsico 8⅛s85	10	101	100⅛	100⅛	
Pepsi cv4⅛s96	53	119	1m8⅛	118⅛	
Pfizer 8⅛s99	3	100	100	100	
Pfizer cv4s97	234	75⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
PhelpsD 7⅛s78	49	100	99⅛	99⅛	
PhilaEl 12⅛s81	93	114	113⅛	114	
PhilEl 11⅛s2000	26	111⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
PhilaEl 11s80	5	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	
Phila El 9s95	74	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	
Phila El 8⅛s76	55	100⅛	100	100	
PhilaEl 8⅛s04	67	93	90	93	
Phila El 8⅛s04	5	90	90	90	
PhilEl 7⅛s 00	16	85	84	84	
Phila El 7⅛s99	64	84	81	83	
Phila El 6⅛s93	43	76	74	76	
Phila El 6⅛s97	43	72⅛	70	72	
Phila El 4⅛s86	10	69	68	69	
Phila El 3⅛s85	26	77	75⅛	77	
Phila El 3⅛s83	2	71	71	71	
Phila El 2⅛s81	21	74⅛	74	74⅛	
PhilMo 8.85s82	20	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
PhilMor 8⅛s85	26	102	102	102	
PhilIp In 10s77	58	98	95⅛	98	
PhilP 8⅛s00	12	102	102	102	
PhilP 7⅛s2001	57	91⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
PhilVH cv5⅛s94	5	62	62	62	
PionCp 9⅛s82	28	104⅛	104	104⅛	
Pittston cv4s97	145	56	54	56	
PizzaH cv6⅛s95	116	131⅛	128⅞	131	
PortGE 11⅛s05	38	109⅛	108	109	
PortG 10⅛M?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
PortGE 10s82	41	106	104⅛	104⅛	
PortGE 9⅛s85	1	103	103	103	
PotEIP 10⅛s81	5	107⅛	m07⅛	107⅛	
PotelP 9⅛s05	54	102⅛	100⅛	102	
PotEIP 8⅛s87	25	92	91	91	
PotEIP 7⅛s07	8	83	83	83	
PPG Ind 9s95	9	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
PPG Ind 8s85	110	100	99⅛	100	
ProctG 8⅛s05	22	100½	100	100⅛	
ProctG 7s2002	9	88	87⅛	88	
ProctG 3⅛s81	50	8	87	87	
PuSCol 8⅛s2000	31	100⅛	98	98⅛	
PubSEG 12s84	140	116⅛	114⅛	114⅛	
PubSEG 9s95	70	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
PubSG 8⅛s04	5	94⅛	94	94	
PubSEG 8s2037	2	90	90	90	
PubSEG 4⅛s77	40	97⅛	97	97⅛	
PubSvIn 9⅛s81	4	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
PubSvIn 9.6s85	2	105	105	105	
PugetS 10⅛s83	10	108	108	108	
Puget 10.45s85	10	107½	107⅛	107⅛	
Pullman 5⅛s97	5	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
PullmLV ⅛s75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
qpuesx cv4⅞s94	33	f70	69⅛	70	
QuakStOil 9s95	13	99⅛	99	99⅛	
RCA 10.20s92	28	107⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
RCA 9⅛s90	80	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
RNA nv 4⅛s92	262	69	67	68⅛	
RainBnc 9⅛s85	38	m05	103⅛	103⅛	
Ral IP 7.70s96	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
Ralst cv5⅛s2000	95	118⅛	117⅛	117⅛	
RVAMAD 5⅛s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ramad cv5s96	249	53⅛	52	53	
RapAm 7⅛s85	165	64⅛	62⅛	62⅛	
RapAm 6⅛s94	179	52	50⅛	50⅛	
RapAm 7s94	108	51⅛	58⅛	50⅛	
Rahid Am6s88	809	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
viReads 3⅛s95f	5	38	38	38	
RdgBa cv5⅛s88	23	82	81⅛	82	
ReichChm 8s94	10	86⅛	86	86	
RelianGp 6⅛s98	196	80	78	79⅛	
RelianGp 6⅛s99	136	79⅛	79	79	
RepMtg cv9s90	14	61	55	60	
Rep Stl 8.90s95	18	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	
Revor cv5⅛s96	103	62⅛	58⅛	62	
Reyln 7⅛s2001	15	88	87⅛	87⅛	
RayM cv4⅛s91	349	76	74⅛	75	
Ray Tob 7⅛s94	13	95⅛	93⅛	95⅛	
RaynTob 7s99	37	86	85	86	
RichMe 8.85s99	81	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
RiegelT cv5s93	87	78⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
RochGE 10⅛s83	30	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	
RochT cv4⅛s94	31	74⅛	74	74	
RockInt 8⅛s05	48	93	91⅛	93	
RockInt 7.3s77	18	100	99⅛	100	
RockIn cv4⅛s87	32	70⅛	70	70	
RockIn cv4⅛s91	78	68	66⅛	68⅛	
Rohr cv 5⅛s86	206	57⅛	55	57⅛	
RyderS 11⅛s98	79	103⅛	103	m03	
RyderS 9⅛ 82	45	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
RyderS 8⅛s97	19	83	80	83	
SLSF 5s2006f	18	50	49⅛	50	
SfTV Sw 1sts89	2	57	57	57	
SfReg cv4⅛s97	28	161	157⅛	157⅛	
SanDG 10.7s82	56	108⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
SanDE 9.3s97	32	103⅛	[illegible]	103⅛	
nder cv12s92	115	122	118	122	
Sanders cv5s92	31	51⅛	50	51⅛	
SaFeln cv6⅛s98	n747	107	112	[illegible]	
SaFePlp 8⅛s80	9	101	100⅛	100⅛	
SaulREs 8⅛s80	195	80⅛	79	80	
oeavnEl 12⅛s81	27	109	109	109	
Schltz 9⅛s97	10	104	104	104	
Schltz 7.20s96	18	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
SCMCCr 9⅛s99	39	98⅛	96⅛	98	
SCM Cr 5⅛s87	2	75	75	75	
SCMM CV s88	143	68⅛	67	68⅛	
ScottFVTZ	[illegible]	[illegible]	102⅛	102⅛	
ScottP 9⅛s2000	14	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	
ScottP 8.75s85	60	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	
SbdaLV	[illegible]	[illegible]	87	87	
SbdCstL 7⅛s85	5	85	85	85	
Seagrm 7⅛s79	25	100⅛	100	100⅛	
Searle 8s81	60	101	100⅛	101	
Searle 7⅛s89	41	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
Sears R 8⅛s95	43	101⅛	101	101	
Sears R 8⅛s76	26	100 1-16	100	100	
Sears R 7⅛s85	404	99⅛	99	99⅛	
Sears R 6⅛s93	25	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
Sears R 4⅛s83	49	85⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
SearRAc 8⅛s81	1	102	102	102	
SearsR Ac 5s82	137	86	84	86	
SearRAC 4⅛s77	33	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
SeatrnL cv6s94	211	49	42½	44	
ScuPac 7.7s82	12	97	96⅛	97	
ShellO 8⅛s2000	28	100⅛	99	100⅛	
ShellO ⅛ 002	28	86⅛	86	86⅛	
ShellOil 5.30s92	13	77	75⅛	75⅛	
Shell Oil 4⅛s86	19	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
ShrW cv5⅛s05	112	97	97	97	
ShrW 5.45s92	18	75	75	75	

(Continued on Page 11, Col. [illegible])

This advertisement is not to be construed as an offering of the securities mentioned herein and is an announcement for record purposes only.

DOFASCO

Cdn. $60,000,000

Dominion Foundries and Steel, Limited

10⅜% Sinking Fund Debentures

To be dated March 15, 1976 — **To mature March 15, 1996**

Dominion Securities Corporation Harris & Partners Limited · A. E. Ames & Co. Limited · Greenshields Incorporated

Wood Gundy Limited · McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited · Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited

Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited · Richardson Securities of Canada · Pitfield, Mackay, Ross & Company Limited

Midland Doherty Limited · Burns Bros and Denton Limited · Fry Mills Spence Limited

Lévesque, Beaubien Inc. · Cochran Murray & Wisener Limited · Bell, Gouinlock & Company Limited

Crang & Ostiguy Inc. · Pemberton Securities Limited · Houston, Willoughby and Company Limited

Walwyn, Stodgell & Gairdner Ltd.

March, 1976

These Bonds have been sold outside the United States of America. This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue — March 10, 1976

¥15,000,000,000

Asian Development Bank

8.7% Japanese Yen Bonds Due 1988

Fourth Series

Price 100%

The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. · The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd. · Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.

The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd. · New Japan Securities Co., Ltd.
Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd. · Wako Securities Co., Ltd. · Merrill Lynch International, Inc. *Tokyo Branch*
Okasan Securities Co., Ltd. · Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd. · Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.
Dai-ichi Securities Co., Ltd · Koa Securities Co., Ltd. · Koyanagi Securities Co., Ltd.
Maruman Securities Co., Ltd. · Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd. · Toyo Securities Co., Ltd.
Yachiyo Securities Co., Ltd. · The Chiyoda Securities Co., Ltd. · Ichiyoshi Securities Co., Ltd.
The Kaisei Securities Co., Ltd. · Marusan Securities Co., Ltd. · Meiko Securities Co., Ltd.
Mito Securities Co., Ltd. · The National Securities Co., Ltd. · Nichiei Securities Co., Ltd.
The Toko Securities Co., Ltd. · Towa Securities Co., Ltd.

23. Keep in touch with the office.
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

USIF REAL ESTATE
Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quote March 12, 1976
Luxembourg Francs 39 (U.S. $0.98)
Information: Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

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New York Bond Sales

(Continued from Page 10.)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chge
8.65s94	29	95	94⅞	95	+ ⅛
4.60s88	15	71½	71½M		
cv4¾s86	9	129	127	127	—2
8½s76	12	99¾	99½	99½	
8s99	6r	77	75⅝	77	+1¾
cv3s92	11	57	57	57	
10¼s95	19	102	100¼	100⅝	—1½
4⅞s93	50	67½	67	67½	—1½
8½s83	29	102	101⅞	102	+1¼
5⅞s92	47	76¼	76	76	—N ⅛
10s14	52	110⅞	109½	109½	— ½
9.2s18	25	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	+1¼
8½s04	45	97	96⅛	97	+1
11½s13	68	97	95⅞	97	+1⅞
10½s...		¾	½	100½	100⅝— ¼r
10s83	82	103	102	102	— ½r
cv4½s97	18	56½	56	56⅛	+2
9.05s83	87	103	101¾	102⅞	+ ⅜
8s14	50	93½	92½	93½	+1⅛
7s83	95	89⅞	89½	89	
7.60s88	36	90⅞	89½	90⅛	+1½
7⅝s10	21	87⅞	85	87⅛	+1
7s78	58	100½	99⅝	100	— ¼
6⅝s79	64	97⅜	96⅞	97⅛	— ¾
2¾s85	45	67	66	67	
cv3⅝s88	120	83	81¼	83	+1¾
8.85s85	12	99⅞	98⅛	99⅞	+ ⅛
9¼s76	25	100	100	100	
6⅞s79	10	96	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
9s10	11	104½	104	104¼	+ ½
8s88	47	93¼	92	93¼	+1⅛
4s87	8	82½	81½	81½	
4½s72	188	99	98½	98½	— ½
5s86	4	59	59	59	+1⅞
5s94	6	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
10½s86	40	105	103½	104¼	+ ⅛
8⅞s...		¾	½ 7½ 104	104⅞	+ ⅞
8¾s01	164	101⅞	100	101⅛	+ ⅞
8½s14	63	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅜

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chge
SwnBlT 8.20s82	28	102½	101½	101½	+ ⅜
SwnBlT 7¾s09	56	92	90¼	92	+1½
SwBellT 7¾s13	36	90⅛	89½	90	
SwBellT 7s78	131	99⅝	99	99	—1⅛
SwnBlT 6⅝s11	73	83	81¼	82	+m
SwBellT 6⅛s79	8	97	97	97	+ ⅝
SwBellT 5½s83	1	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅜
SwBellT 2⅝s15	11	67	66¼	67	+3
Sperry cv6s00	269	123½	1.1¼	120	+1¼
Spiegel 5¼s83	5	74	73⅞	73⅞	+1
Sores cv4¼s92	309	51½	46½	48⅞	+2½
SquibbCp 8s35	15	101¼	100¼	101¼	+ ½
StBrand 6¼s93	5	86	86	86	+4⅛
StOilCal 8¼s05	72	102	101⅛	102	+1
StdOilCal 7s96	165	89½	88⅞	89	
St O Cal 5⅞s92	66	80	79⅛	80	
St O Cal 4⅝s83	24	82½	82¼	82¼	+ ⅛
StOilInd 9.2sp4	60	105¼	105	m05	+
StOilInd 8⅞s05	53	100	99	99⅞	+ ⅞
StOilIn 6.75slo	392	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
Std OilInd 6s91	58	83	82¼	82½	— ¼
Std OilInd 6s98	95	80	75⅛	73¼	—1½
StgoilInd 4½s83	131	82½	81⅞	82½	
StOOh 8½s2000	17	98⅛	97⅛	98⅛	—1½
StOilOh 7.60s99	14	88¼	88⅛	88⅛	
Std Packg 6s98	10	56½	52	55	—1½
StPkg cv5¼s98	163	55	52	53¼	+1¼
SVTProd cv6½s90	60	70½	66	69¾	+3⅛
StaMotInv 9s80	64	56½	55	55	—1½
StarStBost 9s83	5	100¼	100¼	100¼	
SVTAU 9.85s81	50	101¼	101⅛	101¼	— ¼
Steven cv4s90	265	94	89⅛	93	— ½
Stckely cv6s82	13	82	82	82	o-3½
Storer cv4½s86	1	71½	71½	71½	—1½
SuavSh cv5s97	54	32½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
Sun Oil 7¼s76	91	100⅞	100	100	— ⅜
Sun Oil 4⅝s90	1	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
Sundst cv5s93	13	63⅝	61⅞	63	
SunsM cv6½s89	49	95½	92	92½	— ⅞
SutroMtg 6¾s82	52	66	65½	66	+ ½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chge
SwiftCo 8¾s78	16	100	99	99⅝	— ¼
Sybron 9½s85	m0	102½	102½	102½	— ½
Talcott 9¾s76	73	97⅞	97	97⅞	— ⅜
Talcott 5½s89	5	83	83	83	+ ½
Talcott 5½s80	30	83	83	83	+27½
TalcotN cv6s94	172	44	43	44	+1
Tandy 10s94	35	100	99⅛	99⅛	—1¼
Tandy 6½s78	6	95⅛	95½	95½	+ ½
Tenon cv5½94	14	68	67	67	— ½
Tokrinix 8¾s83	4	102	102	102	—2
Teledy 10s94	322	98	94½	95⅛	+1⅛
Teledy 7s99	52	74	72	71½	— ¾
Toledy cv3½M&½		1h&¾	102½	82⅞	—7⅛
GTelexCp 9s96	146	63⅝	62½	63⅛	+
TenncoCp 9s78	76	c103¾	102½	102¾	— ⅛
TenncoCp 7s93	63	80	78½	79⅛	+ ⅛
TenCp cv6½s92	364	97	94½	96	+1
Tenncoinc 9s94	67	101	100	101	+1
Tenncinc 8¼s91	1	95	95	95	—1½
Tenncoinc 6s79	127	94¾	93⅞	94⅛	+ ½
TVA 9¼s95	114	109	108	109	+ M
TVA 9¼s05r	5	10o½	10?04	m09½	
TVA 8.70s79	110	103¾	103	103⅛	+ ¾
TVA 8.05s99	56	99¾	98	99¾	+ ⅞
TVA 8.05s99r	2	99¼	99¼	99¼	
TMA 7¼s98C	5	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ½
OTVA 7.78s98	132	94⅛	93	94⅛	+1⅛
TVA 7.40s97D	31	90½	86¼	86½	—3½
TVA 7.40s97Dr	13	89½	89⅛	89½	
TVA 7.35s97B	48	90¼	89	89½	— ¾
TVA 7.35s97C	94	c0½	89	90⅛	+ ⅞
TVA 7.35s97Cr	8	89¼	89⅛	89¼	
TVA 7.35s98A	20	89½	89⅛	89⅛	—1
TVA 7.35s98B	29	90	88⅞	90	+1½
TVA 7¼s76	40	100½	100	100⅛	— ⅛
TVA 7s97	105	87	85¼	86⅛	+ ⅝
TVA 7s97r	5	86	86	86	
Tesoro cv5¼s80	167	92	90	91	—1
Texaco 7¾s2001	46	94⅞	93⅛	94⅜	+1¼
Texaco 5¾s97	32	76⅞	75⅞	76	+ ⅛
TexCBn 8⅞s85	37	103	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
TexasCo 9¼s83	23	78¼	7	71¼	
TexGsTr 8¾s84	80	101	99	1p1	+1⅛
TxInd 7¾&¾	?	⅞½	⅞½	⅞¼V	
TexO&G 8¼s94	0	91⅛	91⅛	91H	+1g6
Tex Pac 5s2000	1	55	55	55	
Tex Pac 3⅞s85	3	75½	75½	75½	
Texgulf 9¼s00	20	103½	103⅛	103⅛	— ½
Texfi cv4¾s96	239	45	43½	44	— ½
Textron 8½s80	100	101⅞	101⅛	101⅝	— H
TideM cv5¾91	2	108	108	108	—1½
ToledoEd 10s82	15	109	109	109	+ ⅞
ToledE 9.35s85	18	104¼	104¼	104¼	
ToledoE 9s2000	23	100	98⅛	98⅛	—1⅛
ToledoEd 8s03	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+2¼
ToledoE 7⅝s02	8	83½	83⅛	83⅛	+1½
TrallmF 7⅛s78	5	98	98	98	
Trans cv4sp2 31	61	60	61	+ ½TW	
TWA 10s85	11	96	95¾	9h	+ ¼
TWA 6¼s78f	417	85¾	83⅛	85	+1¼
TWA cv5s94	461	43⅝	42½	43½	+ ⅛
TWA cv4s92	237	36	3⅜135	g81	
Transa 9⅞s83	5	103⅛	103¼	103¼	+1¼
TranFin 10s77	71	103½	103	103	— ⅛
TranFin 7¾s¾	⅛	—⅝	—⅞	—⅞	+
Travler 8.70s9t	3	98¼	98	98¼	+ ¾
TRW 9s85	10	103½	103½	103½V	
TRW 9s85	10	103½	103½	103½V	
TRWInc 5½s92	10	74½	74o2	7r¼	+1
TylerCp cv5s93	237	9⅛	97	97	—1
UnCarb 1½s05	79	101	100¼	100¼	— ½
UnCarb 5.0s97	5	73g4	73¼	73½	+C
UnComm 7⅞97	5	70	70	70	
UnCorp cv6s88	9	74¼	74	74h	
UnElec 10½sp5	34	107	106	106gl-	2
Un OCal 8¾s85	60	102	.01⅛	101⅛	— ⅞
UnOCal 8⅛s82	98	102¼	101½	102	
UPacC cv4¾99	58	137	m32	c134	—1
Un Pac 8⅝s85	11	c104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
Un Pac 7.20s76	25	100¼	100	100	— ⅛
Un Pac 2½s91	1	49	49	49	—4
Uniroy cv5½s96	268	63	61½	62¼	·¾
UnAirL cv1s91	102	72	71	71½	
U AlrL cv4¼92	82	58	57	58	+1
UnBrnd 9¼s98	82	78	75½	77	g81
UVN Brnd 6⅝s88	18	64	63⅛	63½	—1½
U Bran cv5½94	256	52½	50	51½	—1½
UnGasC 4½s77	2	98¼	98¼	0ac2	
UnGasP 10½s90	38	101¼	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅜
UnGasP 9½s84	60	102	101⅜	102	— ¼
UnGasPV 9⅛s89	24	91½	91½	91½	
UnGasP 9s78	10	94½	94⅛	94⅛	+ ¼
UJerBk 7.95s79	10	96	96½	96½	+ ¼
UJerBk 7¾s97	2	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
UnMrch 9½ 95	5	97½	97	97½	+ ¼
UnMrch cv4s90	55	62	60½	62	+1
U Nuclr cv5 88	102	74	70½	½	+3
US Gyp 4⅞s91	3	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	hq
US Hm cv5½96	71	56	55	55	—2½
US Ind 7¼s97	27	76	75	76	+1
USCRIt cv5⅞89	14	46	44	45	
US Steel 7⅝s01	11	94	93¼	93⅜	— ¼
US Steel 4⅝s96	299	66¼	65⅛	651	
US Steel 4½s86	47	78⅛	77⅛	78¼	+ ½
US Steel 4s83	17	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ½
UnTech 9s85	22	103½	103	103	— ½
UnTec cv5⅛91	288	90	88⅛	88⅛	+ ¼
UnTech 4½s88	4	60	60	60	
UnTec cv4½92	262	80	78	78¼	+m
UnitTele 9.4s99	10	96	96	96	—2½
UnitUtil cv5s93	19	72½	70	70	—2½
Univar 9¼s99	4	88	88	88	+9
Upjohn 9¼s85	10	101	101	101	
USLIFE 9½s85	25	103	101½	102	—1
UtahPL 10¾s83	10	108	107½	108	— ½
UtahPL 10¼s05	115	110	107⅞	110	+ ⅛
UV Ind cv5⅛93	237	74½	73	73	—2½
UV Ind 5⅛s95	113	57⅞	⅞	⅞	— ½
Vendo cv4¾s80	2	79½	79½	79½	
VerYNuc 9⅛s98	61	100⅛	99⅛	1h0⅛	+1⅛
VaEIP cv3¾s86	39	68	65⅛	66	—2
VaE Pw 3⅝s81	3	80	80	80	
VaE Pw 2¾s80	15	81½	81½	81½	— ½
Virggry Inc6s08	5	65½	65½	65½	+1½
Virg Ry 4s83	5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
Wabash 7¾s77	10	100	99⅛	99⅛	
Wabash 4s87	1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ ½
WalMt cv6½s95	10	144	144	144	+2⅛
Walgrn cv5½91	29	71¼	70⅛	71	ph
WallM cv6½91	59	88	86	88	+2½
WVARNL 82000	10	103	102	102	—2½
WarnL 8.30 85	56	102⅛	.01½	¼	+ ¼
LeanU cv5½93	181	54	50⅝	52	—3⅛
Wean 5½s93n	17	52½	52	52	—2⅛
WtPrp cv7⅜00	37	110	108	110	+1⅛
v[WShr 4½s2361f	14	10	10	10	
vlWShr 4⅜2361r	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
WVNAccep 9½79	15	104½	104	104¼	+1
gwnArL cv5⅛95	54	95g4	90⅞	92⅞	—3⅛
Wngbncp 7¾s82	50	97⅛	97	97	—1
Wa lec 9⅝s95	86	100	98½	¼??	+
Wn Elec 8⅛s95	86	100	98½	¼??	+ ½
Wn Elec 7½s96	20	91¼	91¼	91¼	
Wn Md 5⅛s82	h5	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
WU Cp. 10⅝s97	133	04	93⅛	93½	
WU Cp cv5¼97	126	52	52	52½	+1
WnUnT 12½s81	123	109	108⅛	109	+ ⅛
WnUnT 8.45s96	95	81¼	80	81	
WnUnT 8.16s98	76	78	77⅛	77⅛	—1⅛
WnUnTV 7s.&¾	⅜⅞	⅞	—⅞	75¼	75¼
WnUnTel 6½s89	4	73⅛	72½	73	+ R
WnUnTel 5¼s88	4	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ¼
WnUn Tl 5s92	24	56½	55⅛	56⅛	+ ⅝
WestgCr 8⅛s97	x9	90L	88½	88½	
LVESTGCr 7.6s97	20	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	—1⅛
WestgCr 7.2s78	45	98½	96⅜	97½	— ½
WestgEl 8⅝s95	186	½	95⅝	96½	— ⅛
WestgEl 5⅝s92	20	72½	72⅛	72⅛	+ ½
Leyrhsr 8.os04	1	103⅛	1h3⅛	10⅛	+N½
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	34	101¾	100	100	— ¾
Weyrhsr 8¼s76	33	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞	+ ⅜
Weyrhsr 8s85	147	101	100¼	100⅞	+ ⅛
Weyerh 7.65s94	10	93	93	93	+NR
Weyerh 5.20s91	16	77⅛	76	77⅛	+1½
WhitCn cv5½92	165	94¼	89½	94	+1¼
WhitM cv5¼93	114	50	48	50	+2
Whittkr 10s88	37	92	90¼	92	+1⅛
Whittkr cv4⅛88	128	58½	56	58½	+4½
Wickes cv9s99	45	91⅛	91	91½	
WickeCp 7⅞s98	15	78½	77	77	— ½
Wickes Cp 6s92	o	67	67	67	+4
Wickes cv5⅛94	81	60	56½	56½	—2
WillRs cv5¼89	36	75¼	74⅛	74⅛	—2⅛
WillRs cv4½92	13	66½	66	66½	—1
WmsNos 12s81	108	1p7⅛	105¼	105⅛	lm⅜
WmsCol 10¼s83	35	106	105	10h	+1½
WisCen 4½s29f	70	48	48	48	+2
WiscGs 10⅝s95	4	102½	102½	¼?¼½	
WiscTel 8s14	11	93⅛	93	93	— ½
Wilco cm4½V&⅜	⅛	⅞⅜	⅞½	⅞113	+
Woolwrth 9 o9	140	98	96	98	+1⅛
Woolwth 7⅝s96	41	85	84⅛	85	+ ½
Womel cv1⅛94	13	88	87	88	— ½
Wyly cv7¼s95	449	49	45¼	49	
Xerox 8⅝s80	18	100⅞	100½	100½	+ ⅛
Xerox 8.2s82	122	n102	100¾	101	+ ½
Xerox cv6s95	341	105½	102	102¼	+ ⅛
YngSh 10½2000	6	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	VH
Zapata cv4¾88	114	67½	6h	66⅛	+ ⅛
Zapat cv4¾88	37	67½	66	67½	+1½
PAT CV½¼8C	80	68	66	68	+2⅛
ZapatOrf 8o59h	5	100	100	10p	—
ZaptOff 7⅞85	1	99⅛	99¼	99⅛	— ½
TZayre Cp 8s96	26	77⅝	75⅛	77⅝	+2⅛
Zayr cv5⅝s94	89	58	57	58	+ ⅛
Zurn cv5⅛94	44	77	76	76	+1

Insurance Stocks

Ins Grp	35	1½	1⅝	
Fla .20	65	6⅛	6¼	— ⅜
.20b	21	7⅞	8⅛E⅜	
pl .10e	5	2½	2½	
.08	2	5	5⅞	— ⅛
Life .20		7⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Lf .32	13	9⅞	9⅞	
Life	28	7⅛	8⅛	
.24	54	52½	53½	+ ½
.14	57	32	33½	
.20e		3¼	4	
.42	16	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
Cp.		1⅛	2½	
.60	20	16½	16⅛	
Co	138	3⅛	4	
.10e	223	12½	13⅛	
.40		6½	7¼	
.10e	4	2¼	3	— ½
.58	39	10½	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cp s		2½	2⅜	
.40	15	6½	6⅞	
.72e		3⅛	3⅞	
.40	20	6⅛	6⅛	
A .24	5	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
B .24	15	6	6½	+ ½
1.40	71	38¼	38¼	— ½
.27	3	5⅛	5⅞	
niv	4	10½	14	
Natl	4	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
.66	382	11⅞	12⅛	
1.04	240	53	53½	— ⅛
1	5	16¼	17	+ ¼
Life	10	4½	4¼	
Ins	124	9¼	10¼	
1.40a	39	28⅛	28⅞	— ⅛
.40	236	90	94	
Life .80	5	23	24	
Genl		1¼	1¾	
.20		5¼	5¾	
.64	6	13½	14	
	3	2⅛	2⅛	
.90	7	17	18½	— ½
.36	18	16¼	17¼	— ¼
Y .40	260	6½	8½	
Life	7	8½		
	45	2	2¼	+ ⅛
1	232	2½	2¼	— ½
.32	2	4⅛	4	
.28	13	11	12	
.40	43	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Cp	11	2¼	2⅛	
.40		6	6⅛	
Inc	4	1¼	1½	
s		3⅛	4½	
Finl s		⅞	1⅛	
.05e	2	1⅛	1⅞	
.84	402	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
.40	51	149	153	+1
Cp		4⅞	4⅞	
.33e		7	9	
.20	93	10⅛	11¼	— ⅛
.24	103	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
.68	10	14½	15¼	— ½
.25e	5	4⅛	5	
Intl	59	2⅛	2⅛	
.24	15	8½	9	
1.88	9	36½	37½	+ ½
Life	10	13½	14½	
Intl	20	1⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
.50	23	11¼	12¼	+ ⅛
.12e	237	9	9⅛	
		3	3¼	
.56	1091	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
Life	5	1⅛	2¼	
1.08	12	23⅛	24⅛	
.28	81	12⅛	12	+ ½
.20	4	30¼	31¼	+ ¼
.38	97	21⅛	22½	+ ½

KyCentLfe .20	48	7⅛	7⅛	
LamarLife .40		13¼	14¼	
LibrtyNatLfe .60	57	23½	23¼	— ⅛
Life Am Bost		1⅛	2⅛	
LifeinsGa .80	78	17⅛	17	
Life Invinc .08	36	5⅛	5	
Lifesurance Cp	237	3¼	4¼	+ ⅛
LincincLf .40a	250	8½	9¼	+ ½
La Sou Life		1⅛	2⅛	
LoyalAm Lfeins	2	7¼	8¼	
Manch Lfe Cas s	7	⅛	½	
MassGen Lfe	1	3⅛	3¼	
McMillen Cp .32	5	5⅛	5	— ⅛
MercuryGenl .44	5	11½	12	
MidwstNat Ohio		6¼	7¼	
MidwstUnLf .60e	6	18½	19	— ⅛
MinnTitleFinl .42	1	7½	8½	
ModraSecL .10e		1⅛	1⅛	
MonarchCap .84	44	12⅛	12	+ ⅛
MonumentCp .46	5	11½	12	
MotClAmins .14		1	2⅛	
Mut Sav Lfe .40e	5	7⅛	8	— ⅛
NN Corp 1.20	65	13	13¼	
NatLifeFla .15e	59	3¼	3⅛	— ½
NatOldLine .26	22	5½	5⅛	
NatResrvLf .50a		12¼	13¼	— ⅛
NatSecurins s		4	4⅛	
NatWestn Lf	25	4⅛	4	— ⅛
Nationwide A .25	85	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
North Cent		5	6	
NoreasHart .04	1	10½	15	+ ½
NorNatLfe .05e	3	2⅛	2⅛	
NowsiNatLfe .55	105	17⅛	17	
Occident Lf .07e	10	2	3⅛	+ ⅛
Oh Casualty 1.32	25	41	41½	— ½
OldRepInt .70e	188	10½	11½	+1⅛
PacStd Life	52	1⅛	1⅛	
Penn Life	934	2⅛	2	
Phila Life .50r	283	11⅛	11⅛	—2
PiedmtMan .14	5	3½	4	
PreferdRisk .20e	152	8½	9½	
Pres Life		2½	3	
ProtectiveLfe .60		13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
ProvLifeND .25e	z10	14½	15	
ReliableLife .40a		9⅛	10½	
Repub Nat Life	44	4	4¼	
Ryanins Grp	11	10	11	
Safeco Corp 1.10	208	41	41½	+ ½
StPaulCos .72	w31	33¼	33½	
SecurAmLfe .38r	10	8	8½	
SecurConn Lfe	2	7⅛	7	— ⅛
SecurLfeAcc .46	5	8¼	9¼	
SecurLfeGa .22e		7⅛	8½	
So Caro Ins .40	10	9¼	10¼	— ⅛
SouUnAir .10e	3	4	4h	p
SouthlandFin .30	100	9⅛	9⅛	—C½
SouthwstrnLife 1	159	27⅛	28½	+ ⅛
SovereignCp .05r	15	3⅛	3	
StLifeIndiana .26	2	10	10½	
StdSec Life	4	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
Statesm Grp .25e	270	3⅛	3	
SMURETY Finl .07	43	3	3⅛	
TumeHolding .50	7	13	14	
TransptLfe .17e	20	3⅛	4⅛	
Unicoa	272	29¼	30¼	
UnitAmer Life		2⅛	3½	
UnFireCasit 1.10		17¼	18¼	
UnitFireIns .50		7½	7⅞	
UnitLbrtyLf .25e	250	2	3	
UnitSvLf Ill		2⅛	3½	
UnitSvcLife .40	33	10	11¼	
WstnCasSur .72	12	19	19½	
WstnostaLfe .25e	217	8¼	9	
Zenith Nat Ins		4⅛	5¼	
Variable Annut	25	8	8½	
Vico Corp		1½	1¾	ph
Windsor Lfe	4	2	2½	
WrldSvcLfe .20e	88	7	7½	+ ⅛
Zenith United	1	1⅛	1⅛	

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

DM Basis

88	106	107½
mmun 7¾-86	104½	106
ot. 8-84	106½	108
6-90	101	—
-77	100⅛	102
¼-77	105	—
86	106½	108
-88	105	106½
7-84	101½	103½
-70	103½	104½
85	100½	101½
	72	74
9½-85	100⅝	101¼
10-79	103¼	104¾
4-85	99¾	100¼
9-85	100¾	101¾
-81	98¾	99¼
-88	101	102
10-85	103¼	104¼
¼-88	94	95½
¼-83	99¼	100¼
10-94	104⅛	105¼
8¾-85	101	102
Bk. Finl. 9½-89	101¾	—
9¼-85	100¼	101¼
nd. 8-88	94⅞	95⅞
-89	80	82 Ind.
8¾-89	97	98
9-89	98¼	99¼
-82	95⅞	96⅞
-85	101¼	102¼
81	104½	105½
8¾-82	99¾	100¾
9¾-84	103	104
¾-87	100½	101½
¼-85	99¼	100¾
ins 9½-82	101	102
8¼-85	100	101

Ontario Hydro 8½-87	91	
Philip Morris 6¾-87	96	
Philips 8½-82	107¼	
Post-Och Kred.Bk. 8½-83	101⅛	
Prov. Quebec 8½-87	91.35	
Sth Afr. Railw. 8½-80	97¾	
Sveriges Inv. Bk. 8¼-83	103½	
Tenneco 7½-88	100	
Sanko Steamship 8¼-80	102.15	
Unilever 8½-87	104¼	
Voest-Alpine 8½-88	102.35	
Worldbank 5¾-87	94	
Worldbank 8-82	102½	
Worldbank 8½-83	103	

European Currency Units *

S. Africa 8-88	73	75
CECA 8-85	101	102½
B N B L 7¼-88	82	84
Eurofima 7¾-81	98½	100
Interfrigo 7½-88	91	93

** Per trading in DM.*

French Francs

Air Liquide 8½-81	93	94
BASF 7½-87	79½	80½
CNT 7¼-87	84	85
EIB 7¾-81	88¼	89½
Gervais 8-87	71½	74½
New Zeal. 7¾-87	75⅞	76¾
Oslo 7¼-87	77	78
Petrol BP 7-80	94½	95½
Qu. Prov 7¾-87	76	77
Renault 7¾-87	76¾	77¾
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	75¾	76¾
Roussel 7-78	96	97
Ug. Kuhlmann 8-78	97½	98½
World Bank 7¾-87	77	78
Charbonnages 10-80	100	101
Charbonnages 16¼-82	99¼	100¾

DM Bonds

(Average Prices)

7-87	98¾
8-82	107¼
8½-87	103.40
nin. Ent. 8¼-83	103¼
Bergen 8¾-85	103¼
Gaz 6¾-84	94½
8-85	101¾
Anlev. 8½-82	105¾
Telef. 8¾-88	105¾
7¼-88	99½
7¾-88	98½
7¾-87	83½
8½-88	103½
Benz Fin. 8-85	107
88	100.10
88	103.90
85	109¾
8-83	102½
7-88	91
7-87	98
8¼-88	102½
Fin. 8½-82	88¼
Fin. 8½-88	103
Fin. 8-88	102
Dev. Bk 8½-83	102½
burg 8-80	82½
Fin. Hold. 6¾-87	91
8⅞-89	104¾
Union 8½-88	91⅛
Union 8-82	102½
Land 8½-88	86¾
Land 7-87	85.65
Hydro 8-87	106½
8½-80	105.40
Donaukw. 6¾-88	90
Donaukw. 8¾-85	105¾

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	104¾	105¾
AMRO 9½-79	105	106
Arbed 8½-80	96	97
BP 8-79	96½	97½
Cons Foods 8¼-80	97¾	98¾
Eurofima 8¾-79	96¾	97¾
EIB 9½-79	104½	105½
Goveta 6½-79	97½	98½
Höll Inus 8½-79	96½	97½
KLM 6-79	87	88
N&B Gdn Un 8½-79	106½	107½
New Zealand 6½-79	98	99
Philips 6-79	97¾	98¼
Sperry 6½-79	98	99
St. Brands 6¾-79	88	89

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	75	77
EIB 7-88	87½	89½
Burmah 7-86	53	55
Cons. Eur 7-87	77	79
Denmark 6¾-87	76	78
Gr. Met Hot 6¾-87	58	60
Finland 7-87	78	80
IBE 6½-87	66	68
Oslo 6¾-87	77	79
Reed 6¾-87	58	60
Slater 7½-87	53	55

Kredietbux Indices

	26.2.76	11.3.76
U.A.	91.7	90.9
D.M.	103.0	103.0
ECU	92.5	91.2
F.F.	91.4	91.5
F. Lux	85.7	86.0

(Base=100, 31.12.1970.)

Currency Rates

reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in national currencies of each of the following financial centers. Rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
dam	2.6920	5.2040	104.32*	58.005*	83.569	—	6.7930*	104.10*	43.30*
(s)	39.63	76.66	15.3556	8.695	4.924*	14.722	—	15.324	6.391
t	2.5808	4.9725	—	56.88*	3.095x	5.88*	6.510*	99.73*	41.54*
n	1.9275	—	4.9725	8.78r	1.554	5.19	76.40	4.9830	11.96625
	805.0	1,586	312.0	176.65	—	299.47	20.333	311.35	129.77
	4.5570	8.8150	176.425*	—	5.6650x	169.280*	11.5050*	176.250*	73.400*
	2.5872	4.9907	100.21*	56.81*	0.3211*	96.11*	6.53*	—	41.7*

following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.2110; Escudo: 28.345; £: 7.38; Peseta: 67.03; Schilling: 18.485; Sw. krona: 4.41155; Yen: 300.95; financial franc: 40.745; Canadian $: 0.9850; Hong Kong: 4.9910.

Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. Units needed to buy one pound.

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9)

million bank loan, which completes the $1.3-billion EEC borrowing need, is already completed. The five-year loan will carry a floating rate set at 1 percentage point over the London interbank rate for six-month Eurodollars.

With all attention focused on the EEC loan, bankers report very little interest in the other issues currently on offer.

The only exceptions are the $100-million loan for Quebec—half in five-year notes carrying a coupon of 8 1/2 per cent and half in eight-year paper with a coupon of 9 per cent—and the $50-million, 10-year bond for Norpipe, which is offering to pay 9 1/4 per cent.

The other issues on offer include:

• Newfoundland & Labrador Hydro is seeking $25 million in 10-year bonds guaranteed by the province of Newfoundland. A coupon of 9 3/4 per cent is envisaged.

• Mortgage Bank of Denmark, guaranteed by the government, is seeking $50 million in seven-year notes with a coupon of 9 per cent.

• Mortgage Bank of Finland, also guaranteed by the government, is in the market for $20 million, offering to pay 9 1/4 per cent for its seven-year loan.

• Toyo Menka Kaisha, a Japanese trading house, is offering $20 million of five-year notes with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent and guaranteed by Tokai Bank.

• Showa Denko of Japan is arranging a $10-million private placement of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent and guaranteed by Fuji Bank.

International Institutions

(7-15 years)

March 10 8.55 %; March 3 8.50 %

Industrials

(5-7 years)

March 10 7.66%; March 3 7.51 %

Industrials

(7-15 years)

March 10 8.58 %; March 3 8.66 %

Market Turnover

	March 12	March 5
Cedel	$469.8 mil.	$434.5 mil.
Euroclear	$580.4 mil.	$555.9 mil.

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended March 12, 1976

	Sales	High	Low	Last Chge
SonyCorp	2,330,500	10	8⅞	9½+1⅛
LittonInd	1,719,000	16	13	15 —1
US Indust	1,574,000	7¼	5⅞	6⅞+1¼
AmTel&Tel	1,539,300	56½	54⅞	56 +1
RCA	1,270,900	29	24⅞	27⅞+2⅞
Chrysler	1,241,800	21⅛	19⅞	19⅞— ⅞
Whittakr	1,195,700	6⅞	5⅛	5⅞ —
Polaroid	1,164,100	42⅛	38¼	40⅞+2⅞
OcntsoWst	1,096,800	15¼	14⅞	15⅛+ ⅛
Telepromp	1,084,500	11¼	9⅛	8½— ⅛
GenMotors	1,036,900	70¼	68⅛	68⅞+ ⅛
LockhdAirc	1,004,000	12⅛	9⅝	10⅞+ ⅞
Texaco Inc	965,300	25⅝	24⅞	25¼+ ⅞
KresgeSS	897,100	36⅛	34⅛	36 +2⅞
Citicorp	878,000	33⅛	30⅞	33⅛+2⅞
WestghEl	869,300	17¼	16⅞	17 + ⅛
ForMot	834,000	57⅞	53⅞	56⅞+2⅞
AmT&T pf	813,800	60⅛	58⅞	59⅞+1⅛
LevitzFrnit	802,900	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞— ⅞
XeroxCp	777,300	56⅛	51⅞	51⅞— ⅛

Issues traded in: 2,089.

Advances: 1,048; declines: 722; unchanged: 279.

New highs: 349; new lows: 63.

Volume

This week	136,047,720 shares
Previous week	138,542,710 shares
1975 same week	122,293,430 shares
1976 to date	1,489,580,675 shares
1975 to date	1,108,712,894 shares
1974 to date	963,779,459 shares

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask.	Yld.
Mar. 25, 1976	4.08	4.46	4.54
Apr. 1	4.69	4.58	4.62
Apr. 6	4.83	4.59	4.68
Apr. 8	4.88	4.62	4.71
Apr. 15	4.88	4.64	4.74
Apr. 22	4.92	4.76	4.86
Apr. 29	4.92	4.76	4.87
May 4	4.85	4.77	4.88
May 6	4.95	4.81	4.92
May 13	4.97	4.83	4.95
May 20	4.96	4.82	4.94
May 27	4.95	4.83	4.96
Jun. 1	4.97	4.85	4.98
Jun. 3	4.95	4.85	4.98
Jun. 10	4.90	4.88	5.00
Jun. 17	5.00	4.88	5.03
Jun. 24	5.04	4.96	5.11
Jun. 29	5.06	4.92	5.08
July 1	5.11	4.99	5.15
July 8	5.18	5.02	5.19
July 15	5.20	5.06	5.23
July 22	5.25	5.11	5.29
July 27	5.32	5.16	5.35
July 29	5.32	5.16	5.35
Aug. 5	5.37	5.25	5.45
Aug. 12	5.40	5.28	5.49
Aug. 19	5.43	5.31	5.53
Aug. 24	5.44	5.33	5.54
Aug. 26	5.43	5.33	5.55
Sep. 2	5.44	5.34	5.57
Sep. 9	5.41	5.37	5.61
Sep. 21	5.48	5.34	5.58
Oct. 19	5.60	5.46	5.70
Nov. 16	5.63	5.51	5.78
Dec. 14	5.69	5.37	5.88
Jan. 11, 1977	5.79	5.67	5.98
Feb. 8	5.84	5.72	6.06
Mar. 8	5.81	5.77	6.11

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	49½	50
Baystate Corporation	25	25¾
Cleveland Trust Cp.	41¾	42¾
Detroit Bank Corporation	48⅛	49¼
Fidelcor Inc.	23½	24½
First Md. Bncp.	22	24
First Nat. Cinn.	26¼	27½
Girard Corporation	41	42
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	31¾	32½
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phi	22	23
Lincoln First Banks	11½	12¾
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	56¼	57¼
Nat. City Corporation	23¾	24
New England Merch. Boston	15⅛	15¾
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	28	28½
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	34¾	35½
Prov. Nat. Corporation	23½	24½
Secur. Pac. Corporation	21	21½
Shawmut Ass. Boston	22	23
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	22	23
U.S. Trust New York	24½	25½
U.S. Va. Bankshares	15½	16
Virginia Nat. Bnksh.	15¼	16¼

Foreign Bonds

AslanDv 8½s80	20	101½	100	100⅛	— ½
Alstral 8.45s80	10	101⅝	c101g6	101⅝	—1¼
Aust 5½s82Jan	10	92½	92½	92½	
Austria 9s82	20	102½	102½	102½	— ⅜
BnaquF 9½s80	15	102½	102g4	102½	—1¼
CaissN 9½s80	37	102½	101⅝	102	
Chile 3s93f	6	87½	87½	87½	
CopenC 5⅛s78	1	95	95	95	
Cuba 4½s77f	5	14¼	14¼	14o2	
Eurofima 9s82	5	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
EurpCS 8⅞s80	21	102	101	102	+1
EuropG 8⅜s79	32	101½	101¼	101½	
EurpCS 9⅛s83	27	99¾	98⅝	99½	
Eufopinv 9s82	10	102	102	102	+ ¼
ItelRec 3s77	10	96	m7-32	96½	96½
JapanDv 8½s80	25	101g4	101⅞	101⅞	— ¾
Mexico 10s80	128	102½	101¼	cm01⅛	—1½
Mexico 8¼s97	17	80	80	80	
Norway 9⅞s80	145	103	102g2	102⅛	— ¼
GNorway 8.85s80	56	102¼	101¼	102½	
Norway 5⅛s78	2	96⅛	95⅛	9h⅛	
Nova Scot 9s76	2	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
Portugal 5⅛s85	10	92	92	92	+7
Quebecgor 8s78	2	98	98	98	— ½
SocNChF 9⅛80	3	102	102	102	h

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended March 12, 1976

	Sales	High	Low	Last Chge
InstrumSys	968,200	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞+ ¼
SyntexCorp	845,300	34⅞	28⅞	32¼+3⅞
KaiserInd	862,600	12¼	11⅞	11⅞+1⅛
NatPatent	416,500	13	10⅞	12⅞+1⅞
PancanaO	411,000	14⅛	12⅞	14⅛+ ⅛
PresleyCo	381,000	16⅞	13⅞	14⅛ ...
ChampHo	285,000	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛
SambosRst	269,900	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞+ ⅛
HoustOil M	269,000	40⅛	37⅞	38⅛+ ⅛
Imetra A	262,800	17⅞	14	17⅛+ ⅛

Volume: 30,196,985 shares.

Year to date: 197,794,700 shares.

Issues traded in: 1,208.

Advances: 495; declines: 487; unchanged: 623.

New highs: 186; new lows: 24.

NYSE Averages

Week Ended March 12, 1976

New York Stock Exchange

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	60.85	59.54	60.18	+ 0.99
Transp.	39.78	39.16	39.50	+ 0.45
Utils.	35.52	35.08	35.36	+ 0.42
Finance	52.73	51.53	52.39	+ 1.00
Composite	54.48	53.30	53.91	+ 0.96

Standard & Poor's

425 Indust.	115.29	111.26	113.43	+ 2.01
15 Rails	45.28	43.60	44.74	+ 0.95
60 Utils.	46.19	44.99	45.75	+ 0.49
500 Stocks	102.48	98.93	100.86	+ 1.75

Dow Jones

30 Indust.	1,008.42	973.08	987.64	+14.72
20 Transp.	212.48	204.11	209.82	+ 4.41
15 Utils.	87.77	85.57	86.88	+ 1.09
65 Comb.	307.57	296.74	302.11	+ 4.88

Chicago Options Table

Option	Sales (100s)	Open Int.	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.	N.Y. Close
A E P May14¼	1	66	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		21¼
A E P May19¼	306	37mdm	15⅛+ 7-16		21¼		
A E P omay24¼	233	1971	3-6	6M	⅛		21¼
A E P Aug19¼	101	2222	2¼	1 19-16	2⅛	+ ⅛	21¼
A E P Aug24¼	295	2310	7-16	5-16	⅜		21¼
A E P Nov20	154	224	2 7-16	1 15-16	2 3-16	+ 3-6	21¼
A E P Nov25	270	551	⅜	7-16	½	+ 1-16	21¼
A M P May25	2p	63	5	4⅛	5	+ ¼	29⅛
A M P May30	193	551	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛	29⅛
A M P May35	153	253	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛	29⅛
A M P Aug25	11	33	6⅛	6	6	+ ¼	29⅛
A M P Aug30	37	57	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛	29⅛
A M P Aug35	18	34	2⅛	1⅛	1⅛		29⅛
A M P Nov30	8	7	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅞	29⅛
Alcoa Apr35	7	35	16¼	14¾	16	+ 3⅞	50
Alcoa Apr40	172	461	11	8¼	11	+ 2⅛	50
Alcoa Apr45	361	848	6⅛	4⅛	6⅛	+ 2⅛	50⅛
Alcoa Apr50	867	1225	3⅛	1½	2⅛	+ ⅞	50
Alcoa Jul35	12	71	16	14	15⅞	+ 3⅛	50
Alcoa Jul40	76	235	11⅞	9¼	10⅞	+ 1¾	50
Alcoa Jul45	114	549	7¼	6½	7⅛	+ 2⅛	50
Alcoa Jul50	330	598	5⅛	3	4½	+ 1⅛	50
Alcoa Oct45	25	130	8½	7⅛	8½	+ 1⅛	50
Alcoa Oct50	141	332	6⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ 1	50
Am Hos May25	2	7	11	11	11		35⅛
Am Hos May30	7	135	5¼	5½	5⅛	+ ⅜	35⅛
Am Hos May35	45	533	2½	2	2	+ ¼	35⅛
Am Hos May40	26	179	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛	35
Am Hos May40	4	779	⅛	½ 11-16			35⅛
Am Hos Aug30	10	50	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛	35⅛
Am Hos Aug35	53	254	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛	35⅛
Am Hos Aug40	49	148	1 11-16	1½	1⅛	+ ¼	35⅛
Am Hos Nov35	39	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞		35⅛
Am Hos Nov40	49	53	2½	2¼	2¼		35⅛
Am Tel Apr45	22	399	11½	10⅛	11¼	+ ⅛	56
Am Tel Apr50	484	2081	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛	56
Am Tel Apr55	903	2429	2½	1½	1⅞	+11-16	56
Am Tel Jul45	55	135	11¼	11	11⅛	+ 1	56
Am Tel Jul50	211	3013	7½	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛	56
Am Tel Jul55	350	2642	3⅛	2½	2⅞	+ ½	56
Am Tel Jul60	1001	2470	1⅛	⅞	⅞		56
Am Tel Oct50	120	845	8	6½	7⅛	+ ⅛	56
Am Tel Oct55	391	3807	4	3⅛	3½	+ ½	56
Am Tel Oct60	351	1208	1 15-16	1⅛	1⅞	+ 3-16	56
Atl R Apr80	189	460	7	4⅛	4⅛	— 1⅛	82
Atl R Apr90	693	2940	2 1-16	⅛	⅞	— 1-16	82
Atl R Apr100	300	3675	⅛	⅛	3-16	— 5-16	82
Atl R Jul80	74	185	9⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ½	82
Atl R Jul90		320	16⅛	5½	3⅛	3⅛— 1	82
Atl R Jul100	92	1734	1 15-16	1⅛	1⅞	— ⅛	82
Atl R Oct80	27	161	11⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛	82
Atl R Oct90	19	442	7	5⅛	5⅛	— 1⅛	82
Atl R Oct100	87	686	3⅛	3	3½	— ⅛	82
Avon Apr30	184	503	11¼	9¼	10⅛	+ 2	39⅛
Avon Apr35	836	3397	7	4⅛	6	+ 1⅛	39⅛
Avon Apr40	3838	10280	2 15-16	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅜	39⅛
Avon Apr45	2527	12949	⅞	½	⅝		39⅛
Avon Apr50	833	8723	5-16	⅛	⅛		39⅛
Avon Jul30	28	366	12	10⅛	11⅛	+ 1⅛	39⅛
Avon Jul35	482	1900	8⅛	6⅛	7½	+ 1⅛	39⅛
Avon Jul40	509	5155	3⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅞	39⅛
Avon Jul45	2029	3884	3	2 1-16	2⅛	+ ⅜	39⅛
Avon Oct35	212	445	9	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛	39⅞
Avon Oct40	311	1068	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ 1	39⅛d
Avon Oct45	396	1036	4⅛	3⅛	4	+ ⅛	39⅛
Baxter May35	13	35	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛	41⅛
Baxter May40	77	330	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+ ½	41⅛
Baxter May45	159	1051	1⅛	1 5-16	1½	+ 1-16	41⅛
Baxter May50	12	122	9-16	½	½	— 1-16	41⅛
Baxter Aug35	2	3	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛		41⅛
Baxter Aug40	34	113	5½	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛	41⅛
Baxter Aug45	81	289	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛	41⅛
Baxter Aug50	55	81	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— 3-16	41⅛
Baxter Nov40	3	4	6	6	6	+ ⅛	41⅛
Baxter Nov45	17	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛	41⅛
Baxter Nov50	15	24	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛	41⅛
Beth S Apr30	5	207	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ 1⅛	44⅛
Beth S Apr35	409	1404	12⅛	10	10	— ⅛	44⅛
Beth S Apr40	1106	2800	7⅞	5⅞	7⅛	+ 1⅞	47⅛
Beth S Apr45	3111	2523	3⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ½	44⅛
Beth S Jul30	65	220	17¼	15¼	16⅛	+ ⅛	44⅛
Beth S Jul35	224	1138	13⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼	44⅛
Beth S Jul40	632	22.9	8½	5½	6½	— ½	44⅛
Beth S Jul45	1547	1756	5⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛	44⅛
Beth S Jul50	519	148	2⅞	1⅛	1 11-16		44⅛
Beth S Oct35	38	309	13½	11⅛	12¼	+ ¾	44⅛
Beth S Oct40	307	882	9¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛	44⅛
Beth S Oct45	626	975	6	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛	44⅛
Beth S Oct50	106	32	3⅛	2 11-16	2⅛		44⅛
Blk Dk May20	54	228	5⅛	5½	5⅛	— ¼	23⅛
Blk Dk May25	629	1979	2⅛	1⅛	⅛	— 3-16	23⅛
Blk Dk May30	345	2840	⅛	7-16	7-16	— ⅛	24⅛
Blk Dk Aug20	2	178	6	6	6	— ½	23⅛
Blk Dk Aug25	205	840	3⅛	2⅞	2⅛		23⅛
Blk Dk Aug30	284	842	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		23⅛
Blk Dk Nov25	74	79	4	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼	23⅛
Blk Dk Nov30	172	139	2 3-16	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼	23⅛
Boeing May20	6	37	8¼	7⅛	8⅛	+ 1⅛	26⅛
Boeing May25	368	1997	4⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜	26⅛
Boeing May30	889	4303	1½	15-16	1	+ 3-16	26⅛
Boeing Aug20	1	27	8	8	8		26⅛
Boeing Aug25	238	1142	5⅛	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛	27⅛
Boeing Aug30	419	1392	2½	1⅛	1⅞	+ 3-16	26⅛
Boeing Nov25	97	313	6	5	5	— ⅛	26⅛
Boeing Nov30	122	237	3¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ 1-16	26⅛
Bois C May20	5	149	9½	9	9	— ½	28
Bois C May25	102	1613	5¼	4⅛	4⅞	— ½	28
Bois C May30	323	4103	2⅛	1 11-16	1⅞	— ¼	28
Bois C Aug20	8	56	10	8⅞	8⅛		28
Bois C Aug25	39	589	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛	28
Bois C Aug30	127	1522	3½	3	3		28
Bois C Nov25	9	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼	28
Bois C Nov30	34	258	4⅛	3⅛	4	+ ¼	28
Bruns Apr10	872	2502	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛	15⅞
Bruns Apr15	2304	12495	1 11-16	1⅛	1 3-16	— 1-16	15⅞
Bruns Jul10		323	2131	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ + ¼	15⅞
Bruns Jul15	1223	8156	2 11-16	2¼	2 7-16	+ ¼	16
Bruns Oct10	40	1103	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		15⅞
Bruns Oct15	480	3633	3¼	2 13-16	2⅞		15⅞
C B S May45	71	180	13½	13	13	— 1	55½
C B S May50	89	380	9⅛	7½	7½	— 2	55½
C B S May60	258	967	3¼	1⅛	2	— 1	55½
C B S Aug40	2	45	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛		55½
C B S Aug45	22	142	15⅛	14	14¼	— 1½	55½
C B S Aug50	35	142	10¼	9⅛	9⅛		55½
C B S Aug60	30	190	4⅛	3¼	3⅛	— 1⅛	55½
C B S Nov60	21	68	5¼	4½	4⅛	— r	55½
C Data May15	56	474	10¼	9	10	+ 1⅛	24
C Data May20	703	3609	6	4⅛	5½	+ ¾	24
C Data May25	3406	11638	2 11-16	2⅛	2 3-16	+ ⅛	24
C Data May30	671	1423	13-16	9-16	⅜		24
C Data Aug15	26	430	10¼	9⅞	10½	+ ⅛	24
C Data Aug20	432	1930	7	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛	24
C Data Aug25	766	4022	4	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛	24
C Data Aug30	451	593	1 15-16	1½	1 11-16	— 1-16	24
C Data Nov25	234	375	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛	24
C Data Nov30	198	252	2⅞	2 5-16	2⅛		24
Citicp Apr25	217	682	8½	5⅞	8	+ 2	32⅛
Citicp Apr30	1925	5820	3⅞	2⅛	3⅛	+13-16	32⅛
Citicp Apr35	1637	6998	1	7-16	⅛	+ 1-16	32⅛
Citicp Apr40	79	2219	⅛	1-16	⅛	+ 1-16	32⅛
Citicp Jul25	37	342	9⅛	8½	9⅛		32⅛
Citicp Jul30	597	2771	5⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛	32⅛
Citicp Jul35	970	3746	2⅛	1⅛	2 3-16	+ 7-16	32⅛
Citicp Oct30		221	1086	6⅛	4⅛	6⅛+ 1⅛	32⅛
Citicp Oct35	367	1443	3⅛	2 9-16	3⅛	+ ½	33
Cmw Ed May20	2		9⅛	8⅛	8⅛		29
Cmw Ed May25	c4	42	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛		29
Cmw Ed May30	276	1151	⅛	½	½		29
Cmw Ed May35	56	504	⅛	1-16	1-16		29
Cmw Ed Aug30	110	739	1⅛	⅜	1	+ ⅛	29
Cmw Ed Aug35	13	689	5-16	¼	5-16	— 1-16	29
Cmw Ed Nov30	65	143	1⅛	1 7-16	1⅛	+ 3-16	29⅞
Coke May70	12	129	18	17½	17½	— ½	86g3
Coke May80	273	492	12⅛	9⅛	9½		86⅛
Coke May90	690	2191	6	3⅛	3⅞	— ⅛	86⅛
Coke May100	775	2426	2 9-16	1⅛	1⅞	— 5-16	86⅛
Coke Aug80	56	122	15	12	12⅛	— ⅛	86⅛
Coke Aug90	75	456	9	7	7	— ¼	86⅛
Coke Aug100	115	279	4½	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛	86⅛
Coke Nov90	114	86	10⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛	86⅛
Colgat May25	92	996	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛	28⅛
Colgat May30	569	5259	1 11-16	1⅛	1⅛	+ 1-16	28⅞
Colgat Aug25	60	354	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛	28⅛
Colgat Aug30	305	2109	2 1-16	2⅛	2⅛	— 3-16	28⅛
Colgat Nov30	86	273	3¼	2⅞	2 15-16	— 3-16	28⅛
Delta Apr30	69	189	14	12⅛	13⅛	+ 1⅛	43⅛
Delta Apr35	389	838	9⅞	7⅛	9	+ 1⅛	43⅛
Delta Apr40	1004	1987	4⅞	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅞	43⅛
Delta Jul30	13	139	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ 2⅛	43⅛
Delta Jul35	72	500	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ 1⅛	43⅛
Delta Jul40	24	897	6	4⅞	5⅛	+ 1	43⅛
Delta Jul45	303	381	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ½	43⅛
Delta Oct35	8	102	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ 1⅛	43⅛
Delta Oct40	81	475	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅞	43⅛
Delta Oct45	128	144	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛	43⅛
Dow Ch Apr80	10	35	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛		112⅛
Dow Ch Apr90	91	471	24⅛	20⅞	24	+ 3	112⅛
Dow Ch Apr100	299	600	14⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ 1⅛	112⅛
Dow Ch Apr110	234	489	9⅛	7⅛	8½	+ 1	112⅛
Dow Ch Apr10	864	1297	6⅛	4¼	4⅛	+ ⅞	112⅛
Dow Ch Jul90	41	130	24½	22⅛	23⅛	+ 2⅛	112⅛
Dow Ch Jul100	45	297	16½	13⅛	16⅛	+ 3½	112⅛
Dow Ch Jul110	234	409	9⅞	7⅛	8½	+ 1	112⅛
Dow Ch Oct100	72	84	18½	15⅛	18⅛	+ 3⅛	112⅛V
Dow Ch Oct110	32	368	11½	10	11	+ ⅞	112⅛
Eas Kd Apr90	83	810	25	19½	22⅛	+ 3½	110½
Eas Kd Apr100	1077	1762	15½	10⅛	10⅛	+ 3⅛	110⅛
Eas Kd Apr110	3986	3362	7¼	4⅛	5⅛	+ 1⅛	110½
Eas Kd Apr120	2893	4344	2 5-16	1⅛	1 9-16	+ 5-16	110½
Eas Kd Jul90	52	336	26⅛	22	24⅛	+ 2⅛	110½
Eas Kd Jul100	462	1031	19	14½	17¼	+ 2⅛	110½
Eas Kd Jul110	989	1469	10⅛	9	10⅛	+ 1⅛	110½
Eas Kd Jul120	826	1351	6⅛	4⅛	6⅛	+ 1⅛	113½
Eas Kd Oct100	162	104	22	17⅛	19	+ 2¼	110½
Eas Kd Oct110	156	476	15⅛	11½	15⅛	+ 3⅛	110½
Eas Kd Oct120	458	789	9⅞	7¼	8½	+ 1⅛	110½
Exxon Apr80	74	492	10⅛	8	9⅛	+ ⅜	87⅛
Exxon Apr90	770	3353	2⅛	1⅛	1⅞	— 3-16	87⅛
Exxon Apr100	378	3609	⅛	⅛	¼		87⅛
Exxon Jul80	26	168	11¼	9⅛	10¼	+ 1⅛	87⅛
Exxon Jul90	357	1668	4⅞	3⅛	4¼		87⅛
Exxon Jul100	363	2002	1⅛	1	1⅛	— 1-16	87⅛
Exxon Oct90	126	449	6½	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛	87⅛
Exxon Oct100	94	800	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	+ 3-16	87⅛
F N M Apr10	24	436	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		15⅛
F N M Apr15	1721	11086	15-16	9-16	⅜	— 5-16	15⅛
F N M Apr20	209	12292	⅛	1-16	⅛	+ 1-16	15⅛
F N M Jul5	1233	8964	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛	15⅛
F N M Jul20	1171	8165	7-16	5-16	⅜		15⅛
F N M Oct15	882	3687	2⅛	1 10-16	1 15-16	— 3-16	15⅛
F N M Oct20	61	4485	¾	⅛	⅜	— ⅛	15⅛
Ford Apr35	21	64	22⅛	19⅛	21⅞	+ 5⅛	56
Ford Apr40	358	523	17½	13½	16⅛	+ 3⅛	56
Ford Apr45	887	832	12⅛	8⅛	11⅛	+ 3	56
Ford Apr50	3594	2053	7⅛	4⅛	6⅛	+ 2	56
Ford Jul40	68	271	18	14⅛	16⅛	+ 3	56
Ford Jul45	317	923	13⅛	9½	12⅛	+ 3⅛	56
Ford Jul50	1350	1808	9⅛	6¼	8¼	+ 2⅛	56
Ford Jul60	1617	746	3⅛	2 7-16	3		56
Ford Oct45	66	188	13⅛	10⅛	13⅛	+ 4⅛	56
Ford Oct50	541	1196	10⅛	7¼	9⅛	+ 2⅛	56
Ford Oct60	314	250	4⅞	3½	4⅛		56
G M Apr45	40	166	24⅞	23⅛	24⅛	+ 1⅛	68⅛
G M Apr50	355	903	20⅛	18⅛	19	+ ⅛	68⅛
G M Apr60	2269	3528	10⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛	68⅛
G M Jul50	119	578	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ 1	68⅛
G M Jul60	1132	3354	12⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅞	68⅛
G M Jul70	3229	3127	5⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛	68⅛
G M Oct60	358	1475	13⅛	10⅞	11⅞	+ 1⅛	68⅛
G M Oct70	994	1408	7⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛	68⅛
Gen El Apr40	16	49	13	12⅛	12⅛	+ 2⅛	50⅞
Gen El Apr45	117	418	8⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛	50⅞
Gen El Apr50	675	2215	4⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛	50⅞
Gen El Apr60	212	1817	7-16	⅜	⅜	— 3-16	50⅞
Gen El Jul45	55	282	9	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛	50⅞
Gen El Jul50	652	1728	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛	50⅞
Gen El Jul60	384	1178	1 15-16	1⅛	1 5-16	— ⅛	50⅞
Gen El Oct50	167	561	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛	50⅞
Gen El Oct60	140	383	2⅛	2 5-16	2 5-16	— 3-16	50⅞
Gen Fd May20	3	51	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅞	29½
Gen Fd May25	114	498	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛	29½
Gen Fd May30	582	3339	2⅛	1⅛	1 13-16	+ ⅛	29½
Gen Fd Aug25	22	155	6½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛	29½
Gen Fd Aug30	307	1577	3⅛	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛	29½
Gen Fd Nov30	133	146	3½	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛	29½
Glf Wn Apr18½	847	2981	8⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛	25⅛
Glf Wn Apr20	1029	1933	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛		25⅛
Glf Wn Apr22¼	940	3355	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼	25⅛
Glf Wn Apr25	4421	13022	2 5-16	1 1-16	1⅛		25⅛
Glf Wn Jul18½	280	2794	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛	25⅛
Glf Wn Jul20	460	1305	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛	25⅛
Glf Wn Jul22½	573	4310	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛	25⅛
Glf Wn Jul25	2930	10509	3⅛	2⅛	2 15-16	— 1-16	25⅛
Glf Wn Oct20	232	1435	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼	25⅛
Glf Wn Oct25	2881	7216	4⅛	3⅛	3⅞		25⅛
Gn Dyn May35	64	100	15	10⅛	14⅛	+ 4	47⅛
Gn Dyn May40	493	811	9⅛	6	8⅛	+ 3	47⅛
Gn Dyn May45	1034	1996	6⅛	2⅛	5⅛	+ 2	47⅛
Gn Dyn May50	1881	2761	3	1⅛	2⅛	+ 1⅛	47½
Gn Dyn Aug35	20	117	15	13	15	+ 3¼	47⅛
Gn Dyn Aug40	55	352	11½	8⅛	11⅛	+ 3⅛	47⅛
Gn Dyn Aug45	416	855	7⅛	4⅛	6⅛	+ 2⅛	47⅛
Gn Dyn Aug50	111		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		47½
Gn Dyn Nov40	13	8	12½	9½	12	+ 3¼	47⅛
Gn Dyn Nov45	61	88	9⅞	6½	9⅛	+ 3½	47⅛
Gn Dyn Nov50	38		6	5⅛	5⅛		47⅛
Gt Wst Apr10	379	524	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛	16⅛
Gt Wst Apr15	917	6486	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— 1-16	16⅛
Gt Wst Apr20	624	5081	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛	16⅛
Gt Wst Jul15	225	3631	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		16⅛
Gt Wst Jul20	180	2821	⅛	⅛	⅛	— 3-16	16⅛
Gt Wst Oct15	166	1085	3⅛	3	3⅛		16⅛
Gt Wst Oct20	307	1529	1⅛	1	1	— ¼	16⅛
H Inns May10	23	259	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛	16⅛
H Inns May15	762	2976	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛	16⅛
H Inns May20	1789	11185	1 3-16	11-16	⅛	— ⅛	16⅛
H Inns Aug15	836	2005	4¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛	16⅛
H Inns Aug20	1492	6676	2	1 9-16	1 9-16	— ¼	16⅛
H Inns Nov15	289	710	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛	16⅛
H Inns Nov20	990	1249	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼	16⅛
Halbtn Apr140	632	387	11	4⅛	6⅛	— ⅛	140⅛
Halbtn Apr150	1109	723	5	3	3	— ⅛	140⅛
Halbtn Apr160	1366	1912	2⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛	140⅛
Halbtn Apr170	323	1085	11-16	⅛	⅛	— 5-16	140⅛
Halbtn Apr180	452	2401	⅛	⅛	3-16	— 1-16	140⅛
Halbtn Jul130	7	3	22½	22¼	22½		140½
Halbtn Jul140	108	174	16½	12⅛	13⅛	+ ¾	140⅛
Halbtn Jul150	121	202	11½	9	9		140⅛
Halbtn Jul160	282	379	7¼	5⅛	5½		140⅛
Halbtn Jul170	130	287	4½	3	3	+ ⅛	140⅛
Halbtn Oct140	23	2	20½	18½	19		140⅛
Halbtn Oct150	9	56	15	13	15	+ 4	140⅛
Halbtn Oct160	42	129	12	9½	10⅛	+ 2⅛	140⅛
Halbtn Oct170	44	107	7⅛	6	6½	+ 1	140⅛
Hewlet May90	31	88	23½	20⅞	22	+ 3⅛	109
Hewlet May100	123	376	15⅛	12⅞	14	+ 1	109
Hewlet May110	212	488	8½	6⅛	6⅛	— ¾	109
Hewlet May120	249	637	4⅞	3	3	— ¼	109
Hewlet Aug100	9	102	18	17¼	17¼	— ¾	109
Hewlet Aug110	22	104	12⅛	10	10	— 1	109
Hewlet Aug120	13	145	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ½	109
Hewlet Nov120	19	19	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜	109
Homstk Apr30	98	406	13⅞	13	13⅛	— 1	43⅛
Homstk Apr35	504	2303	9⅛	8	8⅛	— 1⅛	43⅛
Homstk Apr40	1096	3629	5	4	4⅛	— 1⅛	43⅛
Homstk Apr45	1439	7245	2⅛	1⅛	1½	— 13-16	43⅛
Homstk Apr50	1261	6009	⅛	⅛	7-16	— 7-16	43⅛
Homstk Jul30	40	266	14⅛	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛	43⅛
Homstk Jul35	147	1319	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— 1¼	43⅛
Homstk Jul40	563	3387	7	6	6	— 1⅛	43⅛
Homstk Jul45	425	868	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅞	43⅛
Homstk Oct30	21	99	15	14	14⅛		43⅛
Homstk Oct35	56	352	11	10⅛	11	— ¼	43⅛
Homstk Oct40	180	839	8	7⅛	7⅛	— 1	43⅛
Homstk Oct45	350	539	5⅛	4⅛	4⅞	— ¾	43⅛
Honwll May25	54	92	28⅞	27⅛	28⅛	+ 3	51⅛
Honwll May30	26	397	23⅛	22	23⅛	+ 2⅛	51⅛
Honwll May35	71	782	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ 2⅛	51⅛
Honwll May40	335	895	15	12⅛	13⅛	+ 1⅛	51⅛
Honwll May45	347	1393	10⅛	9	9⅞	+ 1	51⅛
Honwll May50	2126	3528	7⅛	5½	5⅛	— ⅛	51⅛
Honwll May60	1963	2870	2 9-16	1⅛	1⅛	— 9-16	51⅛
Honwll Aug30	11	203	23⅛	22¼	23½	— ½	51⅛
Honwll Aug35	49	516	19	17⅛	19	+ 1⅛	51⅛
Honwll Aug40	75	626	15⅛	14	14	+ ½	51⅛
Honwll Aug45	164	609	12⅛	10⅛	11⅞	V+ 1⅛	51⅛
Honwll Aug50	454	1229	9½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛	51⅛
Honwll Aug60	599	934	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛	51⅛
Honwll Nov50	158	222	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	51⅛
Honwll Nov60	309	515	5⅞	4⅛	5⅛	— ⅛	51⅛
I B M Apr180	91	961	87	81¼	84⅛	+ 4	261½
I B M Apr200	436	2203	68	62	64⅞	+ 3⅛	261½
I B M Apr220	1108	2757	47⅛	42	45	+ 3½	261½
I B M Apr240	5106	3966	28⅞	23½	25½	+ 2⅛	261½
I B M Apr260	10054	6555	11⅞	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛	261½
I B M Jul200	156	594	71⅛	65	70	+ 6½	261½
I B M Jul220	435	1267	52½	47	48⅞	+ 2⅛	261½
I B M Jul240	727	1417	35⅛	29½	32	+ 2⅛	261½
I B M Jul260	1675	1990	20⅛	16⅛	18⅛	+ 2	261½
I B M Oct220	125	385	56½	52⅛	54	+ 4	261½
I B M Oct240	215	626	40⅛	35	37½	+ 2⅛	261½
I B M Oct260	563	1438	26½	21⅞	24	+ 2½	261½
I N A Apr35	63	513	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛	36⅛
I N A Apr40	419	1731	⅛	½	11-16	+ ⅛	36⅛
I N A Jul30	3	35	7	7	7	— ½	36⅛
I N A Jul35	46	290	4⅞	3⅛	4⅛	— ¼	36⅛
I N A Jul40	263	716	2¼	1½	1 13-16	+ 1-16	36⅛
I N A Oct35	38	118	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛	36⅛
I N A Oct40	47	273	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛	36⅛
I T T Apr20	212	1380	9⅛	8¼	8¼	+ ¼	28⅛
I T T Apr25	1732	6813	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛	28⅛
I T T Apr30	2790	9573	1⅛	9-16	11-16	— 1-16	28⅛
I T T Jul20	79	1356	9⅞	8½	9½	+ 1½	28⅛
I T T Jul25	714	5767	5¼	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛	28⅛
I T T Jul30	1515	6300	2 9-16	1⅛	2	+ 1-16	28⅛
I T T Oct20	32	504	10	9⅛	9⅛	+ 1½	28⅛
I T T Oct25	538	2453	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛	28⅛
I T T Oct30	1024	4388	3½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛	28⅛
In Flv May20	12	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ 1⅛	25⅛
In Flv May25	215	895	3⅛	2	2½	+ ½	25⅛
In Flv May30	203	898	1⅛	⅛	11-16	+ 1-16	25⅛
In Flv Aug20	9	44	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ 1	25⅛
In Flv Aug25	54	351	4⅛	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅜	25⅛
In Flv Aug30	83	299	2⅛	1½	1½		25⅛
In Flv Nov25	8	36	5⅛	3⅛	4⅞	+ 1⅛	25⅛
In Flv Nov30	18	17	3⅛	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛	25⅛
In Har Apr20	66	153	8½	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛	27⅛
In Har Apr25	1744	5590	3⅛	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛	27⅛
In Har Apr30	1537	7820	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ¼	27⅛
In Har Jul20	15	208	8½	8¼	8⅛	+ ½	27⅛
In Har Jul25	771	3324	4¼	1 11-16	3⅛	— ⅛	27⅛
In Har Jul30	1233	2221	1 15-16	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛	27⅛
In Har Oct20	10	58	8⅛	8½	8½	+ ¼	27⅛
In Har Oct25	226	1228	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛	27⅛
In Har Oct30	766	1037	2 7-16	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼	27⅛
In Min Apr35	485	1264	7½	5⅛	6½	+ ½	41⅛
In Min Apr40	1521	6489	3⅛	2¼	2⅛		41⅛
In Min Apr45	1188	4219	15-16	9-16	⅛	— ¼	41⅛
In Min Jul35	138	852	8¼	7¼	7⅛	+ ½	41⅛
In Min Jul40	673	3243	5	4	4¼	+ ¼	41⅛
In Min Jul45	768	2658	2⅛	2	2 3-16	+ 3-16	41⅛
In Min Oct35	27	291	9¼	8¼	9	+ 1⅛	41⅛
In Min Oct40	167	883	6½	5	5⅛	+ ¼	41⅛
In Pap Apr50	6	46	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ 2⅛	77⅛
In Pap Apr60	55	303	19½	18	18	+ 1⅛	77⅛
In Pap Apr70	249	469	10¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼	77⅛
In Pap Apr80	479	704	3⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— 9-16	77⅛
In Pap Jul60	45	486	20⅛	16½	19	+ 1½	77⅛
In Pap Jul70	56	311	11⅛	10	10⅛	+ 1⅛	77⅛
In Pap Jul80	247	314	6⅛	4½	4⅞		77
In Pap Oct60	1	187	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ 2¼	77⅛
In Pap Oct70	46	211	13½	12	12½	+ ⅞	77⅛
In Pap Oct80	53	151	8	7	7⅛	+ 1⅛	77⅛
J Manv May25	445	1310	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛		30
J Manv May30	398	1215	2⅛	1⅞	2¼	+ ¼	30
J Manv Aug20	14	162	11	10¼	11	+ 1	30
J Manv Aug25	97	714	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ½	30
J Manv Aug30	245	421	3½	2⅞	3	+ ⅛	30
J Manv Nov25	13	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛	30
J Manv Nov30	152	221	4⅛	3⅛	4	+ ⅛	30
J Walt May30	7	86	12	11	12	+ 1⅛	41⅛
J Walt May35	80	240	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ 1⅛	41⅛
J Walt May40	165	907	3⅞	3⅛	3½	+ ¼	41⅛
J Walt May45	323	1172	1⅛	1⅛	1gl	— ¼	41⅛
J Walt Aug35	22	82	9¼	8⅛	9	+ 1⅛	41⅛
J Walt Aug40	52	348	5¼	4⅞	5	+ ½	41⅛
J Walt Aug45	109	370	3⅛	2⅛	2 15-16	+ 5-16	41⅛
J Walt Nov40	44	25	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛	41⅛
J Walt Nov45	24	42	4⅛	3⅛	4	+ ½	41⅛
John J Apr80	165	174	9	5½	9	+ 2⅛	87⅛
John J Apr90	380	561	2⅛	1	2	+ ⅛	87⅛
John J Apr100	54	1078	⅛	⅛	5-16	+ 1-16	87⅛
John J Jul80	38	60	10⅛	8⅛	10⅛	+ 3⅛	87⅛
John J Jul90	56	727	5⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ 1⅛	87⅛
John J Jul100	111	118	2⅛	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛	87⅛
John J Oct80	37	39	11⅛	9	11⅛		87⅛
John J Oct90	12	80	6½	6	6½	+ ½	87⅛
John J Oct100	56	59	3⅛	2½	3¼	+ ¼	87⅛
Kenn C Apr25	33	91	11¼	10½	10½	+ 1	35H
Kenn C Apr30	371	1267	6½	5⅛	5⅛		35⅛
Kenn C Apr35	1407	4645	2½	1⅛	1⅛	— 5-16	35⅛
Kenn C Apr40	870	3052	¾M	N⅛	⅜	— ¼ 3	
Kenn C Jul25	9	128	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ 1⅛	35⅛
Kenn C Jul30	220	1224		6¼	6⅛		35⅛
Kenn C Jul35	764	3292	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛	35⅛
Kenn C Oct30	122	426	8¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛	35⅛
Kenn C Oct35	616	1511	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛	35⅛
Kerr M Apr70	355	1833	1 11-16	1	1⅛	— 7-16	64⅛
Kerr M Apr80	142	3034	5-16	3-16	3-16	— 1-16	64⅛
Kerr M Jul60	52	71	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛	64⅛
Kerr M Jul70	351	682	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛	64⅛
Kerr M Jul80	172	1279	1⅛	¼	1 7-16		64⅛
Kerr M Jul90	213	1062	⅛	7-16	7-16	— ⅛	64⅛
Kerr M Oct60	9	42	11	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼	64⅛
Kerr M Oct70	66	393	6½	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛	64⅛
Kerr M Oct80	183	497	3¼	2⅛	2 13-16	— 1-16	64⅛
Kresge Apr25	27	157	14	10⅛	13⅛	+ 3	38
Kresge Apr35	5297	5833	4⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ 1⅛	38
Kresge Jul30	478	668	10	7⅛	9⅛	+ 2⅛	38
Kresge Jul35	1879	2837	6⅛	3⅞	5⅛	+ ⅞	38
Kresge Jul40	1181	481	3½	2¼	2⅛		38
Kresge Oct30	43	297	11⅞	9½	10⅞	+ 2⅛	38
Kresge Oct35	571	701	7⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ 1⅛	38
Kresge Oct40	201	60	4⅛	3⅛	3½		38
Loews Apr20	142	592	12⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛	30⅛
Loews Apr25	816	1793	7⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛	30⅛
Loews Apr30	1208	3042	3	1⅛	1 13-16	— 8-16	30⅛
Loews Jul20	21	571	12½	10⅞	10⅛	+ ½	30⅛
Loews Jul25	161	1604	8	7	7	+ ⅞	30⅛
Loews Jul30	771	2003	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛	30⅛
Loews Oct20	20	69	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛		30⅛
Loews Oct25	152	690	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛	30⅛
Loews Oct30	431	1440	5⅛	4½	4½	— ¼	30⅛
M M M Apr50	93	398	10⅛	9¼	10¼	+ 1⅛	59⅛
M M M Apr60	1090	3522	3½	2⅞	2⅛	— 3-16	59⅛
M M M Jul50	11	101	12⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ 1	59⅛
M M M Jul60	303	1323	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛	59⅛
M M M Oct50	44	50	14	12⅛	13⅛	+ 1⅞	59⅛
M M M Oct60	134	481	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛	59⅛
Mc Don Apr40	19	227	22½	21⅛	21⅛	— 2¼	60⅛
Mc Don Apr45	68	399	17½	16	16⅛		60⅛
Mc Don Apr50	269	1582	13⅛	11½	11½	+ ¼	60⅛
Mc Don Apr60	1468	5270	5⅛	3⅛	3½	— ⅛	60½
Mc Don Jul50	71	515	14¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛	60½
Mc Don Jul60	702	1911	7⅛	6	6⅛	+ ½	60½
Mc Don Jul70	824	993	3½	2½	2½		60⅛
Mc Don Oct60	208	487	9½	7⅞	8⅞	+ ⅞	60⅛
Mc Don Oct70	284	287	4⅞	3⅛	4	+ ¼	60⅛
Merck Apr60	170	309	11½	8	9		68
Merck Apr70	714	1580	3½	1¼	1 13-16	— 9-16	68
Merck Apr80	605	2778	¼	3-16	3-16	— 5-16	68
Merck Jul60	8	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛	68
Merck Jul70	113	701	5⅛	4¼	4⅞		68
Merck Jul80	261	1031	2⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛	68
Merck Oct60	10	36	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ 1¼	68
Merck Oct70	84	332	8	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼	68
Merck Oct80	102	359	3½	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛	68
Mobil May40	5	70	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ 2⅛	54¼
Mobil May45	42	228	10	7¼	9¼	+ 2⅛	54¼
Mobil May50	257	1066	5⅞	3½	5	+ 1½	54¼
Mobil May55	443	625	2 7-16	1⅛	2⅛	+ ¾	54¼
Mobil May60	272	1011	1	⅛	15-16	+ 7-16	54¼
Mobil Aug45	41	108	10½	8¼	10½	+ 2⅛	54¼
Mobil Aug50	83	1017	7⅞	5⅛	6⅛	+ 1⅛	54¼
Mobil Aug55	124	382	3¼	2 9-16	3⅛	+ 1	54¼
Mobil Aug60	133	491	1⅞	1¼	1⅛	+ ⅛	54¼
Mobil Nov50	29	23	7¼	6½	7⅛	+ 2⅛	54¼
Mobil Nov60	89	105	2⅛	1 15-16	2⅛	+ ½	54¼
Monsan Apr70	113	313	26	19	19	— 6	88½
Monsan Apr80	376	734	16¼	10⅛	10⅛	— 5⅛	88½
Monsan Apr90	751	1094	7⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— 3⅛	88½
Monsan Apr100	1424	1598	2⅛	⅜	11-16	— 1½	88½
Monsan Jul70	7	259	26½	20	20	— 5⅛	88½
Monsan Jul80	48	446	17⅛	12¼	12⅛	— 3⅛	88½
Monsan Jul90	284	493	10	5⅛	5⅞	— 3⅛	88½
Monsan Jul100	504	596	5½	2½	2 11-16	— 1-16	88½
Monsan Oct80	69	139	18⅛	13	13½	— 4½	88½
Monsan Oct90	84	277	11	7¼U	14	— 4	88½
Monsan Oct100	121	218	6⅛	4	4	— 2½	88½
N Semi May35	142	445	17¼	15⅛	15¼	+ 1⅛	49⅛
N Semi May40	1140	1768	13	10¼	10⅛	— 1¼	49⅛
N Semi May45	1642	3393	8⅞	6⅛	7⅛	— ⅜	49⅛
N Semi May60	2043	5406	1 15-16	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼	49⅛
N Semi Aug35	32	553	18⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ 2	49⅛
N Semi Aug40	191	954	14½	12½	12⅛	+ ⅛	49⅛
N Semi Aug45	608	1527	10⅞	9	9⅛		49⅛
N Semi Aug50	748	1764	8½	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛	49⅛
N Semi Aug60	1035	1642	4⅛	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅞	49⅛
N Semi Nov45	142	77	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ 1	49⅛
N Semi Nov50	285	359	10⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛	49⅛
N Semi Nov60	563	1023	5⅛	4⅛	5	+ ⅛	49⅛
Nw Air Apr15	6	52	16⅛	15½	16⅛	— ⅛	31⅛
Nw Air Apr20	159	792	12⅛	10½	11⅞	+ 1⅛	31⅛
Nw Air Apr25	566	1650	7⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ 1⅛	31½
Nw Air Apr30	1605	2520	3	2	2⅛	+ 5-16	31½
Nw Air Jul20	52	537	12⅛	10⅛	11⅞	+ 1⅛	31½
Nw Air Jul25	212	1228	7⅞	6⅛	7⅛	+ 1⅛	31⅞
Nw Air Jul30	358	1556	4½	3½	3⅛	+ ½	31½
Nw Air Jul35	443	775	2⅛	1⅛	1⅞	+ 1	31½
Nw Air Oct25	60	524	8⅛	7½	7⅞	+ 1	31½
Nw Air Oct30	103	710	5⅞	4½	5⅛	+ ⅞	31⅞
Nw Air Oct35	111	281	3⅛	2½	3	+ ⅛	31⅞
Occi May10	35	147	6½	5	5⅛	— ⅞	15⅛
Occi May15	1068	10747	2⅞	1 1-16	1⅛	— 13-16	14⅛
Occi May20	1371	16006	⅛	¼	5-16	— 3-16	14⅛
Occi Aug10	86	435	6¼	5¼	6	— ¼	14⅛
Occi Aug15	600	5509	3	1⅛	1 15-16	— 13-16	14⅛
Occi Aug20	492	2823	1	9-16	11-16	— ¼	14⅛
Occi Nov15	547	839	3½	2 7-16	2½	— ⅛	14⅛
Occi Nov20	305	891	1 5-16	1	1⅛	— 5-16	14⅛
Pennz Apr20	138	1424	6	5	5⅛	+ ⅛	25⅛
Pennz Apr25	478	4187	1½	1	1⅛	— ½	21¼
Pennz Jul20	91	2021	6½	5⅛	6⅛		25⅛
Pennz Jul25	237	3248	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ¼	25⅛
Pennz Jul30	158	584	15-16	9-16	11-16	— 1-16	25⅛
Pennz Oct20	31	571	6⅛	6½	6½	— ¼	25¼
Pennz Oct25	177	1631	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ¼	25¼
Pennz Oct30	84	213	1⅛	⅞	1 3-16	— ¼	25¼
Polar Apr30	1919	4070	12⅛	8⅛	11⅞	+ 2⅛	41⅛
Polar Apr35	7100	12696	7¼	4⅛	7	+ 2⅛	41⅛
Polar Apr40	8804	28498	3⅞	2⅛	3⅛	+ 1⅛	41⅛
Polar Jul30	678	1829	13½	10¼	12⅛	+ 2⅛	41⅛
Pennz Jul25	97	2018	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛		27
Polar Jul35	1200	5316	9½	6⅛	8	+ 1½	40⅛
Polar Jul40	3635	10486	6⅛	4¼	4⅛	+ ⅛	40⅛
Polar Oct30	96	477	14½	11½	13⅛	+ 2	40⅛
Polar Oct35	409	1440	10⅛	8¼	9⅛	+ 1⅛	40⅛
Polar Oct40	494	3154	7⅛	5⅞	6⅞	+ 1½	41⅛
R C A Apr15	138	440	13⅛	11¼	13	+ 3⅛	28⅛
R C A Apr20	1780	4177	8⅛	5⅛	8⅛	+ 3⅛	28⅛
R C A Apr25	6130	7125	3⅛	1 7-16	3⅛	+ 2⅛	28⅛
R C A Jul15	62	547	13⅛	10⅛	13⅛	+ 3⅛	28⅛
R C A Jul25	28	539	13½	13	13		27½
R C A Jul20	1014	4202	8⅛	5⅛	7⅞		27½
R C A Jul25	3242	5808	4⅞	3⅛	4	+ 1⅛	27½
R C A Jul30	1085		2⅛	1 11-16	1 11-16		27½
R C A Oct20	153	614	9⅛	6⅛	8½	+ 2⅛	27½
R C A Oct25	1117	3868	5⅞	3⅛	5	+ 2	27½
R C A Oct30	252		2⅞	2 9-16	2⅛		27½
Raythn May40	29	25	11⅞	9⅛	10⅞	+ 1⅛	48⅛
Raythn May45	24	255	7½	6½	6½	+ ⅛	48⅛
Raythn May50	108	1423	4⅛	2 15-16	3⅞	+ ⅛	48⅛
Raythn May60	41	153	⅞	11-16	11-16	+ 3-16	48⅛
Raythn Aug45	44	139	9	7½	8½	+ 1	48⅛
Raythn Aug50	87	361	6⅛	5¼	5½	+ ¼	48⅛
Raythn Aug60	53	43	2⅛	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛	48⅛
Raythn Nov60	68	117	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛	48⅛
Rynlds May60	74	513	6¼	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛	63⅛
Rynlds May70	92	963	1⅞	1	1	— ¼	67⅛
Rynlds Aug50	2	25	14½	14⅛	14⅛		63⅛
Rynlds Aug60	44	169	7¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛	63⅛
Rynlds Aug70	60	352	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛	63⅛
Rynlds Nov70	8	13	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛	63⅛
Sears Apr60	611	569	15⅞	11½	15	+ 3	74⅛
Sears Apr70	3577	3483	7⅛	3½	6	+ 2⅛	74⅛
Sears Apr80	3894	4286	1 11-16	⅛	1⅛	+ ½	74⅛
Sears Jul60	136	174	17	13½	16¼	+ 2⅛	74⅛
Sears Jul70	1018	1559	9⅛	6¼	8⅛	+ 2⅛	74⅛
Sears Jul80	2079	2430	4⅛	2 9-16	3⅛	+ 1⅛	74⅛
Sears Oct60	13	47	17⅛	15	17¼	+ 1⅛	74⅛
Sears Oct70	217	335	11	7⅛	10¼	+ 2⅛	74⅛
Skylin May15	261	1497	6¼	5⅛	6¼	+ 1	20⅞
Skylin May20	1143	7482	2⅛	2	2 7-16	+ 3-16	20⅞
Skylin May25	531	1178	15-16	⅛	⅛	— ⅛	20⅞
Skylin Aug15	100	1275	7½	6½	7	+ ⅞	20⅞
Skylin Aug20	483	3849	4	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛	20⅞
Skylin Aug25	253	542	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛	20⅞
Skylin Nov20	209	296	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛	20⅞
Skylin Nov25	913	481	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛	+ ⅛	20⅞
Slumb May60	51	44	15	14	14	+ 1	72
Slumb May70	183	549	6⅛	5⅛	6¼	+ ⅛	72
Slumb May80	427	1999	2⅛	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛	72
Slumb Aug60	1	57	15	15	15	+ ⅛	72
Slumb Aug70	38	146	8¼	8	8¼		72
Slumb Aug80	45	322	4½	3⅛	4½	+ ⅛	72
Slumb Nov80	10	12	6¼	5⅛	6	+ ½	72
Southn May10	13	216	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛	14⅛
Southn May15	703	11075	9-16	7-16	½		14⅛
Southn Aug10	5	39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛	14⅛
Southn Aug15	402	5628	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1-16	14⅛
Southn Nov15	378	1112	1 3-16	1	1 3-16	+ 1-16	14⅛
Sperry Apr35	55	175	13¼	14	13¼	+ 2⅛	46⅛
Sperry Apr40	630	1214	8¼	6⅛	7	+ ⅛	46⅛
Sperry Apr45	2144	3338	4⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛	46⅛
Sperry Jul35	16	90	14	12⅛	14	+ 2¼	46⅛
Sperry Jul40	111	785	9⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛	46⅛
Sperry Jul45	529	1687	6	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛	46⅛
Sperry Jul50	708	767	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛		46⅛
Sperry Oct40	38	101	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ 1⅛	46⅛
Sperry Oct45	121	303	7⅛	6⅛	7	+ 1	46⅛
Sperry Oct50	211	178	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛	46⅛
St Ind May40	103	214	4⅛	3⅛	3⅞	— ⅛	41⅛
St Ind May45	350	2472	1 11-16	1 1-16	1⅛	— 9-16	41⅛
St Ind May50	191	1810	⅛	⅛	⅜	— ⅛	41⅛
St Ind Aug40	41	85	5⅛	4⅞	5¼	+ ½	41⅛
St Ind Aug45	189	737	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ½	41⅛
St Ind Nov40	55	73	6⅛	5½	5⅞	— ¼	41⅛
St Ind Nov45	149	213	3⅛	2 13-16	3⅛	— ½	41⅛
Syntex Apr30	5927	8265	4¼	1⅛	3⅛	+ 1¼	32½
Syntex Apr35	8530	20581	1⅞	7-16	1⅛	+ ½	32¼
Syntex Apr40	1482	12867	½	⅛	¼	+ 1-16	32¼
Syntex Jul30	2341	4540	6	3½	5⅛	+ 1⅛	32¼
Syntex Jul35	4588	18028	3⅛	1⅞	2⅞	+ 13-16	32¼
Syntex Oct30	969	1405	7	4⅛	6⅛	+ 1½	32¼
Syntex Oct35	1268	2324	4½	2 13-16	4	+ ⅞	32¼
Tesoro Apr10	9	73	6	5½	5⅛	— ½	15⅛
Tesoro Apr15	1639	9176	1 3-16	¾	1 1-16		15⅛
Tesoro Apr20	827	10798	3-16	⅛	⅛	— 1-16	15⅛
Tesoro Jul10	19	263	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜	15⅛
Tesoro Jul15	899	7320	2	1⅞	1 15-16	+ ⅛	15⅛
Tesoro Jul20	809	7533	11-16	½	⅛	+ 1-16	15⅛
Tesoro Oct15	636	2738	2⅛	2 3-16	2 7-16	— ⅛	15⅛
Tesoro Oct20	532	4113	1 1-16	⅞	1		15⅛
Tex In Apr80	2	38	36¼	35½	36¼	— 2½	116¼
Tex In Apr90	96	300	26½	23¼	25⅛	+ 1	116¼
Tex In Apr100	127	662	18½	15	17¼	+ 1½	116¼
Tex In Apr110	370	780	10⅛	7	9¼	+ ⅞	116¼
Tex In Apr120	1341	2263	4½	2⅛	4	+ ⅛	116¼
Tex In Jul90	8	60	27	25⅛	25⅛	— ¾	116¼
Tex In Jul100	35	249	21⅛	18⅛	20¼	+ ¾	116¼
Tex In Jul110	44	187	13¼	11¼	13½	+ 2⅛	116¼
Tex In Jul120	266	977	9⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ m⅛	116¼
Tex In Oct100	3	55	22¼	21½	21½	+ 1½	116¼
Tex In Oct110	28	103	15½	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛	116¼
Tex In Oct120	61	205	11⅞	10	11⅞	+ 2⅛	116¼
Tx Glf May25	9	5	10¼	8⅞	10¼	+ 3	35
Tx Glf May30	255	669	6	3⅞	5¼	+ 1⅛	35
Tx Glf May35	650	1931	2 7-16	1¼	1⅞V	+ 13-16	35
Tx Glf Aug25	1	3	10½	10½	10½		35
Tx Glf Aug30	36	280	6⅞	5	6⅛	+ 1½	35
Tx Glf Aug35	198	576	3⅛	2	3	+ 1	35
Tx Glf Nov35	43	63	4¼	2⅛	3⅞	+ ⅞	35
U A L May20	168	254	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ½	25⅛
U A L May25	1221	2118	3⅛	2¼	2⅛	+ ½	25⅛
U A L May30	917	3725	1¼	⅜	⅜	— ¼	25⅛
U A L Aug25	708	1152	4⅛	3⅛	4	+ ½	25⅛
U A L Aug30	462	1775	2⅛	1⅛	1 13-16	— ⅛	25⅛
U A L Nov25	231	277	5½	4½	4½	+ V	25⅛
U A L Nov30	185	278	3	2½	2 9-16	— 1-16	25⅛
U Tech May45	5	58	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛	58
U Tech May50	58	461	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	58
U Tech May55	44	99	6½	6	6		58
U Tech May60	289	1496	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛	58
U Tech Aug45	17	88	16	15	15⅛		58
U Tech Aug50	49	182	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛		58
U Tech Aug55	19	26	8	7⅛V	—	+ ½	58
U Tech Aug60	142	260¾	5	5	5⅛	+ ½	58
U Tech Nov50	9	1	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛		58
U Tech Nov60	11	27	6⅞	6¼	6¼g	— ½	58
Upjohn Apr30	39	359	11½	10¼	11½	— ¼	40¼
Upjohn Apr35	238	603	7	5¼	6	— 1	40¼
Upjohn Apr40	1785	2863	3¼	1 11-16	2½	— ½	40¼
Upjohn Apr45	2346	6732	1 3-16	½	13-16	— 3-16	40¼
Upjohn Apr50	976	5658	7-16	3-16	¼	— ⅛	40¼
Upjohn Jul35	102	342	9	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛	40¼
Upjohn Jul40	791	1548	5⅛	3⅞	4⅞	— ⅛	40¼
Upjohn Jul45	1193	3499	3	2⅛	2 9-16	— 3-16	40¼
Upjohn Jul50	846	1957	1 11-16	15-16	1⅛	— ⅛	40¼
Upjohn Oct40	289	615	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	— ⅛	40¼
Upjohn Oct45	504	901	4⅛	3⅛	3⅞	— ⅛	40¼
Upjohn Oct50	620	863	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛	40¼
Utah May40	19	109	11	10¼	10½	+ ½	49
Utah May45	166	634	7⅛	6¼	6⅞	+ 1⅛	49
Utah May50	391	2403	4	3⅛	3½	— ⅛	49
Utah May60	346	3198	1⅛	¾	⅞	— ⅛	49
Utah Aug40	3	22	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛	49
Utah Aug45	26	239	9¼	8⅛	9	+ ½	49
Utah Aug50	168	851	6¼	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛	49
Utah Aug60	248	536	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛	49
Utah Nov50	92	101	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛	49
Weyerh Apr35	45	114	9⅞	8⅛	9⅞	+ 1⅛	44⅛
Weyerh Apr40	447	1427	5¼	4	5¼	+ 1½	44⅛
Weyerh Apr45	1017	1882	2	1 3-16	1 3-16	— 1-16	44⅛
Weyerh Jul35	3	126	10½	9⅞	9⅞	+ 1	44⅛
Weyerh Jul40	79	845	6½	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛	44⅛
Weyerh Jul45	395	1400	3½	2⅞	3	+ ½	44⅛
Weyerh Oct40	7	106	7⅛	7	7⅛		44⅛
Weyerh Oct45	228	570	4⅛	3⅛	4	+ ⅛	44⅛
Wilms May20	16	177	8	7⅛	7⅛	— 1⅛	26⅛
Wilms May25	345	3466	4⅛	3⅛	3⅞	— ⅞	26⅛
Wilms May30	931	8502	1 9-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	— 5-16	26⅛
Wilms May35	457	3721	½	5-16	5-16	— 3-16	26⅛
Wilms Aug20	39	490	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ¼	26⅛
Wilms Aug25	314	2504	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛	26⅛
Wilms Aug30	474	3011	2 11-16	2	2	— ½	26⅛
Wilms Nov25	40	116	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	— ¼	26⅛
Wilms Nov30	201	449	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼	26⅛
Xerox Apr45	37	183	21	11	18		61⅞
Xerox Apr50	755	1972	17	13⅛	13½	— ⅛	61⅞
Xerox Apr60	5188	7332	7⅛	4⅛	4⅞	— ⅛	61⅞
Xerox Apr70	7064	16648	2⅛	1	1 1-16	— ⅛	61⅞
Xerox Jul45	36	599	22	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛	61⅞
Xerox Jul50	223	1683	17⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛	61⅞
Xerox Jul70	1762	3701	5½	3¼	3⅞	— ⅛	61⅞
Xerox Oct50	31	406	19	17	17¼	+ ⅞	61⅞
Xerox Oct60	400	952	13	10	10	— ½	61⅞
Xerox Oct70	604	1748	7⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛	61⅞

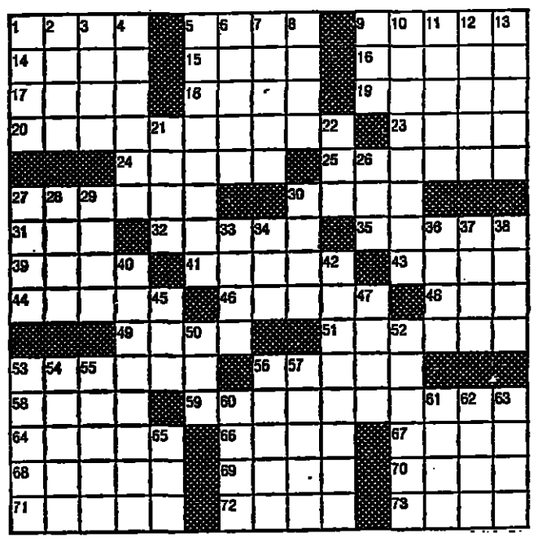
Total volume 416,761. Open interest 1,213,219.

ACROSS

1 Paper contents
5 Buddies
9 Mooch
14 Musical offering
15 Parisian friend
16 Vented
17 Hook
18 Corresponding
19 Part of an eating utensil
20 Certain conveyances
23 Knowledge
24 Cook
25 Some stage lines
27 Soliciting
30 Preposition
31 Write
32 Poet John
35 Miami or Vero
39 Equal
41 Mystic
43 Kind of gin
44 Halloween choice
46 Smiling
48 Attention
49 Very dark
51 Coterie
53 Willowy
56 Gave up, with "off"
58 Rush headlong
59 Suburbanite's need
64 Wine-cask crust
66 Half: Prefix
67 River to the Baltic
68 Piece of dental work
69 Dash
70 Concrete
71 Certain instruments
72 Resonated
73 Neck part

DOWN

1 Carps
2 Common Latin word
3 Word with fish or ale
4 Journey for T.R.
5 Northwest et al.
6 Nurses of East
7 Restrict
8 Become gradually diffused
9 Uniform part
10 Certain elevated routes
11 Dickens character
12 Category
13 Sharpens
21 Jazz pianist and composer
22 Certain sugar source
26 Blubber
27 Designate: Abbr
28 Clairvoyant
29 Joint
30 Well-known initials on the Hudson
33 Wrong
34 Asian native
36 Templeton
37 Power source
38 Word of location
40 Rush through
42 Like rising tides
45 Explosive
47 Neophyte: Var.
50 Parrot of N.Z.
52 Regenerated
53 Part of a flight
54 Pioneer sci-fi writer
55 Good golf score
56 Stone pillar
57 Certain voter
60 Consumer
61 Notion
62 Frog or year
63 Perry's creator
65 Ghent's river



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	10	50	Clear
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Cloudy	MILAN	—	—	Unavailable
ANKARA	4	39	Overcast	MONTREAL	—5	23	Cloudy
ATHENS	11	52	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	34	Clear
BEIRUT	16	61	Rain	MUNICH	6	43	Clear
BELGRADE	5	41	Cloudy	NEW YORK	4	39	Clear
BERLIN	4	39	Overcast	NICE	12	54	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Cloudy	OSLO	—3	27	Clear
BUCHAREST	2	36	Cloudy	PARIS	7	45	Overcast
BUDAPEST	4	39	Cloudy	PRAGUE	1	34	Overcast
CASABLANCA	15	59	Clear	ROME	13	55	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Cloudy	SOFIA	4	39	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Clear	STOCKHOLM	—2	28	Snow
DUBLIN	6	43	Overcast	TEHRAN	3	37	Snow
EDINBURGH	4	39	Showers	TEL AVIV	13	55	Rain
FLORENCE	9	48	Overcast	TUNIS	12	54	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	46	Cloudy	VIENNA	4	39	Cloudy
GENEVA	8	46	Cloudy	WARSAW	—2	28	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—2	28	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	9	48	Clear
ISTANBUL	7	45	Cloudy	ZURICH	8	46	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Clear				
LISBON	14	57	Clear				
LONDON	6	43	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	13	56	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Closing Prices March 12, 1976

	Bid	Asked
Adm Grt	3.79	
Adm Inc	3.62	
Adm Ins	7.43	
Advisrs	3.18	3.48
Aetna F	7.39	8.08
Aetna Shr	12.53	13.69
Afuture F	9.92	N.L.
AHAm Fd	.42	
Allstate	9.97	10.72
Alpha	10.82	N.L.
Am Birth	11.28	12.40
Am Eqlty	5.08	5.57
American Funds:		
Am Bal	7.64	8.35
Amcp	5.37	5.87
Am Inc	8.90	9.73
A Mutl	9.42	10.30
A Spec	6.29	6.87
Bond F	14.40	15.83
Cap Fd	6.58	7.19
Grwth	4.81	5.26
Incom	15.17	16.58
ICA	13.58	14.84
N Pers	17.21	18.81
Stk Fd	7.61	8.32
Wa Mut	13.88	15.17
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	8.50	9.29
Cap Grt	4.39	4.80
Income	6.25	6.83
Venfr	12.22	13.36
Eq Grt	6.96	7.61
Fd Am	6.28	6.86
Prov	2.70	4.04
Am Grfth	5.72	5.60
Am Insln	4.78	5.22
Am Invs	4.84	N.L.
AmN Gth	2.58	2.82
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	7.21	7.90
Incme	6.98	7.65
Resrv	10.10	11.07
Specfr	5.01	5.49
Fd Inv	7.12	7.80
Wash N	10.44	11.44
Aude Fd	8.78	9.60
Ae Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.67	5.08
Fnd B	7.49	8.05
Stock	6.09	6.66
BLC Grth	10.73	11.73
Babs Inc	1.75	N.L.
Babs Inv	9.80	N.L.
Beacn Hll	8.81	N.L.
Beacn In	9.51	N.L.
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	7.32	N.L.
101 Fd	8.35	N.L.
Berk Cap	7.38	8.07
Bondstk	4.75	5.19
Bost Fdn	9.04	9.88
Brwn Fd	3.48	3.58
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	12.71	13.89
Cendn	8.99	9.83
Divid	3.21	3.51
NatfW S	9.70	10.60
NY Vnt	10.97	11.99
CG Fund	9.90	10.70
CG Incm	8.21	8.88
Cap Pres	94.76	N.L.
Centry Sh	10.28	11.23
Chall Inv	10 37	11.33
Chart Fd	12.05	13.17
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6 82	7.46
Frt Cap	4 08	4.46
Shrhld	7.40	8.09
Spect	5.38	5.88
Cheapsd	11.42	N.L.
Chemfcl	8.24	9.01
CNA Mgemt Fds:		
Liby Fd	4.30	4.70
Man Fd	2.84	3.10
Schust	7.07	7.73
Colonial:		
Cmrct	8.88	9.70
Fund	9.66	10.56
Grwth	5.07	5.54
Incom	8.35	9.13
Colu Grth	14.79	N.L.
Cwith AB	.97	1.06
Cwith C	1.45	1.57
Comp Ca	4.44	
Comp Bd	8.63	9.38
Comp Fd	7 60	8.26
Concord	10 82	N.L.
Cons Inv	10.25	10.82
Constel G	6.73	N.L.
Cont Mut	6 84	N.L.
Ctry Cap	12 00	12.99
Davge Fd	7.04	N.L.
deVegh	31.87	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	10.99	12.01
De'aw	10.58	11.56
Delch	8.99	9.41
Delta	4.66	5.09
Dir Cap	4.47	4.90
Dodg Co	15.92	N.L.
Dre Bur	9.57	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.48	12.58
Equit	5.10	N.L.
Levge	14.80	16.22
Liqu As	10.01	N.L.
Spl Inc	6.85	N.L.
Third C	12.23	13.40
Eagle Gr	8.57	9.37
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.53	9.32
Fours	8.01	N.L.
Grwth	9.26	10.12
Incom	5.76	6.30
Specl	6.14	6.71
Stock	9.58	10.47
EDIE Spl	18.94	N.L.
Egret Fd	10.76	11.70
Elfun Tr	14.25	
Emergy	13.35	N.L.
Fairfld	9.25	10.05
Farm Bu	8.45	N.L.
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	8.93	9.07
Empir	16.77	
Four E	17.36	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	unavail	
Capit	unavail	
Contfd	unavail	
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dstny	unavail	
Eqt Inc	unavail	
Exse	unavail	
Fidel	unavail	
Purtn	unavail	
Salem	unavail	
Thrift	unavail	
Trend	unavail	
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.46	N.L.
Indust	4.22	N.L.
Incom	7.33	N.L.
FstFd Va	12.05	13.17
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.72	6.27
Grwth	6.78	7.43
Incom	8.30	9.10
Stock	7.54	8.26
Fst Mtg A	8.49	N.L.
Forty Fr	15.38	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.15	4.54
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.93	5.39
Incom	11.45	12.51
Mutal	9.48	10.36
Specl	8.34	9.11
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.78	7.43
Grwth	5.92	6.49
Utils	4.07	4.46
Incom	1.72	1.88
US Gov	9.54	10.45
Capit	3.23	3.54
Equit	3.39	3.72
Frkln Lfe	9.47	10.35
FdF Dep	8.68	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.35	9.67
Impac	7.64	8.35
Ind Trd	10 81	11.81
Pilot	8.22	9.20
GE S & S	28.00	
Gen Sec	8.69	N.L.
Grth Ind	19.11	N.L.
Guard M	27.24	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.41	4.82
Grwth	6.71	7.33
Incom	8.23	8.99
Hart Gth	12.03	N.L.
Hart Lev	11.33	N.L.
Harvest	10.07	N.L.
Heritge	1.54	
Hor Man	16.03	17.33
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.44	4.85
Incom	3.58	3.91
Trus sh	10.88	11.89
Trus un	2.94	
Imp Cap	8.36	9.14
Imp Gth	7.36	8.04
Inc Bost	5.73	
Industry	3.15	
INTGN	7.97	8.62
Int Invst	10.05	11.01
Inver Gth	8.49	N.L.
Inv Guid	8.36	N.L.
Inv Insle	1.76	N.L.
Inves Bos	10.68	11.67
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	8.46	9.27
Capit S	5.34	5.85
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.67	5.98
IDS Grt	5.47	
IDS ndl	5.01	5.44
Mutl	8.87	9.65
Prea	3.24	3.49
Stock	19.85	21.71
Select	8.97	9.64
Var Py	6.60	7.26
Inv Resh	5.58	6.10
Istel	20.64	21.28
Ivy	6.71	N.L.
JF GrthF	10.63	11.55
Janus F	18.22	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	18 80	20.68
Grwth	6.27	6.72
Signat	8.56	9.30
Johnsin	21.22	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.48	4.91
Cus B1	17.27	18.07
Cus B2	18.63	20.42
Cus B4	7.81	8.56
Cus K1	7.36	8.07
Cus K2	5.71	6.25
Cus S1	19.04	20.87
Cus S2	9.78	10.61
Cus S3	8.83	9.66
Cus S4	3.68	4.03
Polar	3.66	4.00
Land Gth	7.12	7.78
LD EdlsC	14.22	15.21
LD EdlR	1.00	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	15.48	16.97
Lex Gr	7.77	8.49
Lex Inc	10.31	11.27
Lex Rh	14.89	16.27
Life Ins	6.17	6.74
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	6.13	6.70
Sel Am	6.91	N.L.
Sel Opp	9.50	N.L.
Sel Spl	13.17	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.35	N.L.
Mut	13.50	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affilfd	7.89	8.51
Bnd Db	10.67	11.66
Incom	3.24	3.49
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.28	11.23
Incom	8.86	9.68
US Gov	9.92	10.84
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.26	7.93
Indep	7.41	8.10
Mass	10.32	11.28
Mass. Financl:		
MIT	11.10	11.97
MIG	9.60	10.35
MID	13.33	14.37
MFD	11.84	12.77
MCD	14.11	15.21
MFB	15.27	16.46
Mathers	11.16	N.L.
Mid AM	5.09	5.56
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	9.71	10.61
MSB Fd	15.14	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.12	9.97
MVF Fd	8.91	9.52
MIF Gth	3.85	4.16
Mutualof Omaha:		
Amer	11.43	N.L.
Grwth	4.27	4.75
Incom	8.94	9.61
Mut Shrs	23.56	N.L.
NEA Mut	8.48	N.L.
Natl Ind	10.17	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	8.97	9.80
Bond	4.38	4.79
Divid	3.74	4.09
Grwth	5.73	6.26
Pf Stk	6.52	7.13
Incom	4.94	5.40
Stock	7.76	8.48
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	16.50	17.93
Grwth	8.60	9.35
Incom	13.60	14.79
Side	14.00	15.22
Neuw Fd	8.12	N.L.
New Wld	11.51	12.58
Newton	11.25	N.L.
Newt Inv	9.72	N.L.
Nichls Fd	14.94	N.L.
Noreast	14.03	N.L.
Omega	8.22	8.34
One WmS	14.39	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.53	7.14
Incom	8.03	8.78
Opp Mo	1.00	N.L.
AIM	9.51	10.39
Time	7.19	7.86
OTC Sec	10.82	11.54
Param M	7.64	8.35
Partner	8.51	N.L.
Paul Rvr	6.12	6.69
Penn Sq	8.12	N.L.
Penn Mu	3.75	N.L.
Phila	6.82	7.45
Phoe Cap	8.12	8.87
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pltg FS	12.39	13.54
Pltg Fd	7.69	8.39
Mag C	3.55	N.L.
Mag In	8.57	9.39
Pine St	10.62	N.L.d
Pioneer Funds:		
Fund	13.39	14.61
II	12.57	13.47
Plan Inv	10.93	11.98
Pfarth	11.07	19.10
Pfitrd	7.35	8.03
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.99	N.L.
Incom	9.81	N.L.
N Era	10.93	N.L.
N Horiz	7.79	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.52	N.L.
Prov Gth	7.45	8.97
Pru SIP	9.83	10.74
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.25	12.30
Equit	10.04	10.97
Georg	13.81	15.09
Grwth	10.47	11.44
Incom	7.63	8.34
Invest	7.87	8.60
Vista	10.50	11.48
Voyag	12.42	13.57
Rainbw	1.76	N.L.
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	5.07	5.54
Safec Eqt	8.77	9.58
Safec Gth	7.38	8.07
Scudder Funds:		
Intl Fd	13.44	N.L.
Specl	24.42	N.L.
Balan	14.50	N.L.
Com St	9.50	N.L.
Man Rs	10.04	N.L.
Shd Levr	4.51	
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.66	4.00
Invest	6.81	7.46
Ultra	8.61	9.41
Sent Gth	9.60	10.43
Sentry F	13.01	14.14
Shareholders Gp:		
Emrk	5.60	6.11
Estrn	5.60	6.12
Fiet Fd	5.39	5.89
Harbr	8.04	8.79
Legal	6.54	7.15
Pace	9 63	10.52
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	17.10	17.81
Incom	17.23	17.95
Invest	9.50	9.90
Sherm D	15.28	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.33	9.10
Invest	10.17	11.11
Trust	7.99	8.62
Venh	10.12	11.06
SB Eqty	9.91	N.L.
SB I&Gr	11.12	N.L.
SoGen Int	11.45	11.99
Sw Invs	7.49	8.00
Swin Gf	4.81	5.20
Sover Inv	12.17	13.30
Spectra F	4.63	N.L.
Stan BondGr:		
Com F	4.40	4.81
Div Fd	4.95	5.41
Prog F	4.14	4.52
StFrm Gf	5.33	N.L.
S Frm In	8 75	N.L.
State St	41.28	42.60
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	12.59	N.L.
Asso F	1.05	N.L.
Invest	1.23	N.L.
Ocean	6.00	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	18.19	N.L.
Cap O	8.22	N.L.
Stock	12.95	N.L.
Supervsid Invs:		
Grwth	6.83	7.46
Incom	9 07	9 91
Kemp I	10.64	11 32
Kem M	1 09	N.L.
Sumit	10.00	10 93
Tech	7.14	7.80
Survey F	9.62	9 84
Temro Gt	9.44	10.34
Temp Inv	1.00	N L.
Trns Cap	7.66	8 23
Trav Eq	10 24	11.19
Tudr Med	13.87	N.L.
TwnC Gf	3.61	N.L.
TwnC Inc	5.61	N.L.
USAA Gf	8.33	N.L.
US GovSe	9.63	9.78
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3 95	4 32
Balan	7.31	7 99
ComSt	11.75	12.85
Unif Mut	8.34	N.L.
Unifund	9.76	10 67
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	12 05	13.18
Nat Inv	6 65	7 38
U Cap	10.88	11.89
Union	12.09	13.21
United Funds:		
Accm	6 99	6 04
Bond	7.02	7.69
Con Gr	9.05	9.92
Con Inc	8.75	9.59
Incom	10.56	11.57
Scien	6.18	6 77
Vang	5.40	5 92
Unit Svcs	2.11	N.L.
Valun Lino Fd:		
Val Ll	6.91	7.55
Incom	4.84	5.29
Lev Grt	8 14	8.90
Spl Sit	3 80	4.15
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6 65	7.27
Comm	6 15	6 72
Spect	7.39	7.98
Vand Gth	3.99	N.L.
Vand Inc	3.16	N.L.
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	18 74	20 49
Invest	7.99	8 47
Morg	11 39	12 47
Trust	9 49	10 41
Wellsl	11 37	12 44
Wellin	8 39	9 18
West B	9 22	10.09
Windr	9 46	10 78
Var In P	3 42	3.72
Wall St G	6 25	6 83
Weing Eq	11.19	N L.
West Ind	2 81	3 08
Westt Grt	7.34	7.98
Wisc Fd	5.23	5.71

PEANUTS

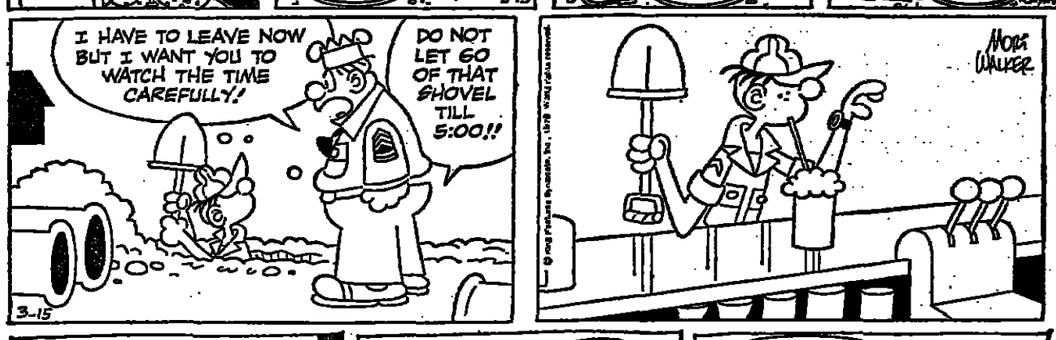


B.C.

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



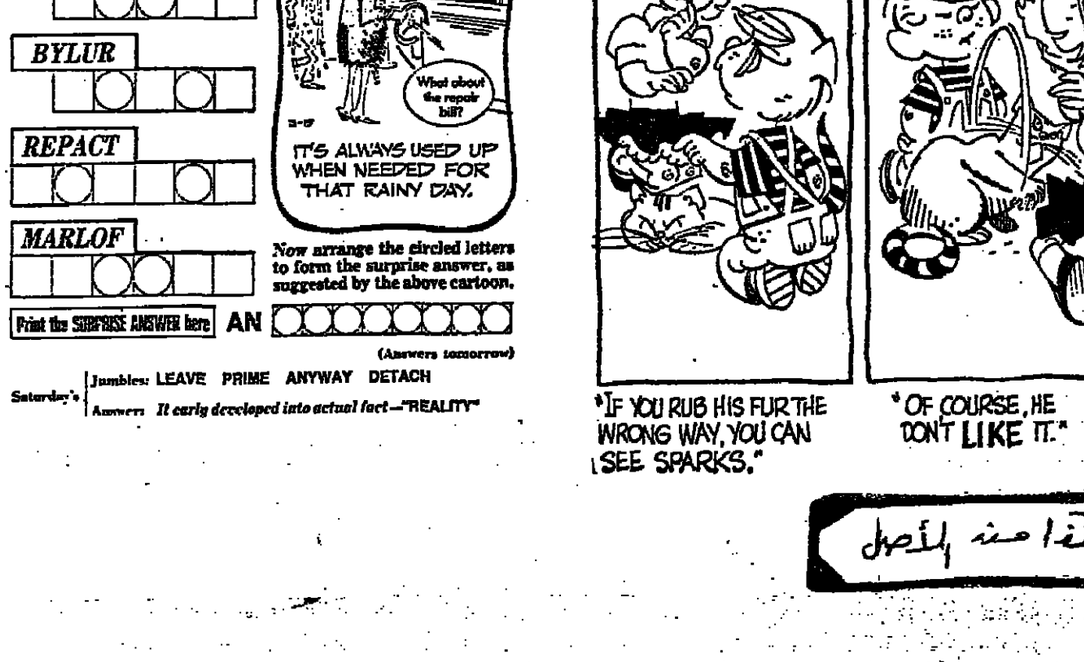
WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MUBAL

BYLUR

REPACT

MARLOF

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: AN ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: LEAVE PRIME ANYWAY DETACH

Answers: *It early developed into actual fact*—"REALITY"

DENNIS THE MENACE

daily mail

BOOKS

THE CHILDREN OF THE COUNTER CULTURE

By John Rothchild and Susan Berns Wolf. Doubleday. 207 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"THERE is no such thing as a free child," according to John Rothchild and Susan Berns Wolf. When I read this line, I felt as if I had been waiting for years to hear someone say that. As one of my favorite poets observed, "Each prison opens on another." A child today is trapped between the stereotypes of convention and rebellion. If he has too little freedom, his personality is squashed, as if by a garbage compressor; if he has too much, his personality will simply hit the fan. Finding the right degree of freedom for a child today is rather like the medieval alchemist's search for the philosopher's stone.

Since we have heard, ad nauseam, what happens to children in the ordinary world, the authors decided to examine the counter culture to see whether these self-styled pioneers could do any better. The result is something of a draw. I came away from "The Children of the Counter Culture" with a feeling of relief: There is no "right" way to raise children. We will just have to continue muddling through.

This is not to say that the authors' investigations were useless; on the contrary, their book is highly entertaining, intimidatingly instructive and full of hard-earned aphorisms. They not only suffered the counter culture and its children for six months, they also heroically took along Mrs. Wolf's two small ones, who reacted to this varied stimulation as manically as rats in a maze. Mrs. Wolf discovered that her children were both better and worse than the kids in the several communes they visited, and it is small comfort for her to know that the forces that made them superior in some ways are invariably those that render them inferior in others.

Most communes are behavioral laboratories for adults, a children who live there an tube babies, in a new Ellie, for example, had course with her 6-year-o Ben because she wanted win the oedipal struggle. saw her gesture as "a k primal jailbreak," as th thors felicitously put it. other parents in this people" commune were s cused with not imposing "hang ups" on their c that they virtually quare them from all emotional with adults.

In the political radical's mune, parents were "wh pressors" and children co ed something like a World." Any intrusion child's freedom was "fa Because the parents ha half a dozen articulate tions, the children were to living slogans. Some o slogans required revision. the children burned d building in one commune, came difficult to maintai "trust makes trustworth dren." In one urban co the authors noticed th parents discussed the chil much that they had n left for them: It's not co ness, they write, that raising in such places, b unconscious.

Rural communes tended anti-intellectual. Adults w tracted only to the "use able and the practical," as and gardening.

Synanon, originally a rehabilitation center, no 1,600 people who are ther cured of the human co At the farm, another co the only food ever serv soybeans and the member a soybean life. Commun was mostly "telepathic"; were a waste of energy. authors' amusement, Mrs. rather spoiled children we ed of their bourgeois bad after only four days farm. The founders had out a system for pr moral, responsible childr it turned out to resem lobotomy. They had enoc "emotional goodness" in dren "at the cost of th centered drive that lea great personal achievemen the fight had gone out new freedom.

Anatole Broyard is a critic for The New York

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

	S	T	R	E	A	M		S	T	R	I	C	T	
	T	I	E	D	T	O		T	O	U	C	H	E	
R	A	L	L	I	E	D		R	O	S	E	A	T	E
A	N	T	A	E		E	D	I	T	H		S	R	A
D	D	A	Y		F	L	A	P	S		B	I	A	S
A	T	T		D	E	L	Y	S		C	A	N	D	Y
R	O	W		O	W	E	D		B	A	N	G	S	
		I	D	L	E	D	R	E	A	M	E	R		
	S	N	E	E	R		E	S	T	E		A	T	M
W	A	D	E	D		C	A	C	A	O		I	R	A
A	L	M	S		G	O	M	A	N		G	N	A	T
L	V	I		G	R	A	S	P		D	E	S	I	T
T	A	L	L	I	E	R		I	S	O	T	O	P	E
	G	L	O	V	E	S		S	T	R	A	W	S	
	E	S	S	E	N	E		T	S	E	T	S	E	

CHESS

By Robert I

Ljubomir Ljubojevic, though staggered by a solid defeat in the seventh round at the hands of a fellow Yugoslav and new grandmaster, Bojan Kuraica, nevertheless kept a firm grip on the lead with 6½ points out of 9 rounds of the Hoogoven International Tournment in Wijk-aan-Zee, the Netherlands.

Ljubojevic tortuously ran up a victory out of his pawn-ahead, bishops-of-opposite-color ending with the United States champion, Walter Browne, in 133 moves in their game adjourned from the fifth round. He was held to draws by Hans Ree and Kick Langeweg of the Netherlands in rounds six and eight, but returned to his winning ways by crushing the newly ranked Dutch grandmaster Genna Sosonko in the ninth round.

With two rounds to go, Ljubojevic still has to fight off the challenge of Kurajica, a former world champion, Mikhail Tal, and the Icelandic grandmaster, Fridrik Olafsson, who share second place with 5½ points.

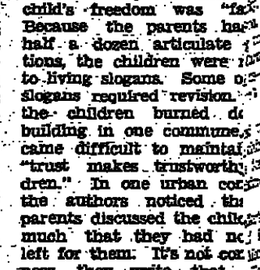
A Comfortable Position

Ljubojevic usually prefers to convert a French Defense into a King's Indian Defense by 2 P-Q3 followed by 5 P-KN3 and 6 B-N2, but he got nothing out of it against Kurajica. The exchange 9 . . . PxP; 10 PxP perhaps deserves a better reputation, especially in view of Kurajica's plan of controlling the queen file by doubling heavy pieces with 12 . . . Q-Q2.

Kurajica's effective simplification starting with 14 . . . N-Q5 led to a comfortable position for Black after 17 . . . NxR, but 15 QxP, NxNch; 16 BxN, Q-B3; 17 Q-R3, R-R1; 18 Q-N3, P-B5; 19 Q-B2, RxP can hardly be recommended for White.

Ljubojevic should have played the prophylactic 18 P-KR4, as he must have realized after Kurajica's 18 . . . P-KN4! which enabled Black to set up sharp pressure on the long diagonal with 21 . . . N-K4 and 23 . . . P-N5!,

KURAJICA/BLACK



LJUBOJEVIC/WHITE

Position after 18 . . . P-K

artificially isolating the w KP.

Ljubojevic could not clear with 24 P-B3, PxB 25 BxP, K-B1; 26 N-N3 cause the fork 26 . . . N wins a pawn. Instead, chose to yield the exchan for a pawn by the trans tion at moves 25-27, giv Kurajica the chance demonstrate how to win s an ending.

Kurajica needed sev open files to force penetrat by his rook; the queen was not enough, but he neuvered to gain the KP with 31 . . . P-KR3. W Ljobojevic still held him Kurajica came up with ingenious 42 . . . P-B5! wh quickly yielded him an o game and a powerful pas KP after 44 . . . NxP. NxP.

The key move was 50 R-QB1!, threatening 51 . R-B5 and the decimation the white queenside: the o defense, 51 K-Q3, abandor the KNP.

After that, Ljubojevic's maining defensive threats to sacrifice his bishop for KP and capture enou pawns with his king to ch against the rook—had to quashed. Kurajica crow his exact maneuvers with ...RxP! and Ljubojevic dered his resignation.

In last Thursday's colu the diagram should h shown black pawns on P and KB3 instead of at K and KN3:

KINGS INDIAN DEFENSE

	White Ljubojevic	Black Kurajica		White Ljubojevic	Black Kurajica		White Ljubojevic	Black Kur
1	P-K4	P-K3	22	N-Q2	R-B1	43	BxP	R-K1

هكذا من الأصل

diana, Rutgers, UCLA Take peners in NCAA Basketball

rom Wire Dispatches

YORK, March 14.—Top-Indiana broke open a me in the second half gers survived a scare in l seconds yesterday as major college unbeaten marched into the next the National Collegiate Association basketball ent.

also had a fright in the NCAA games, but is still to it tries to defend its

anked North Carolina make the elite group sing to Alabama, 79-64, Douglas scored 35 points ded 17 rebounds.

beat St. John's, 90-70; squeaked by Princeton, UCLA beat San Diego 64. Second-rated Mar-led to their 22d straight ith a 79-60 rout over Kentucky.

th Bend, Indiana was wering that St. John's ou Carneseoca, said, ngled us—just mangled e haven't been mangled ."

argued with the little er watching Scott May points for Indiana as ers claimed their 28th

ong effort by the fast men of Indiana came stern Michigan rallied irginia Tech, 77 to 67, ne in the first game 345 persons filling Notre thletic and Convocation

op for Indiana is a nd game with Alabama Rouge, La., Thursday Western Michigan has ppy chore of meeting in the Thursday der.

r, Indiana also entered rnament undefeated and the No. 1-ranked team was slowly recovering oken left wrist and saw tion in the tourney.

ca said yesterday, "Ee's e's their Jerry West, r Robertson, their Dr. cket to the top."

iana and May it was time this season they s over St. John's. The eat the Redmen, 76-69, liday Festival final at Square Garden when 29 points.

dence, Rutgers remain-ten when Princeton's ard Pete Molloy missed w with only 4 seconds

rlet Knights, running ing streak to 29, led y as 12 points at the the second half but ll to one when Prince-ies Hauptfuhrer hit ot with one minute to

the second victory of r Rutgers over Prince-ton, but it was the Scarlet Knight's lowest point total of the season.

Rutgers next meets Connecticut, which beat Hofstra, 80-78, at Greensboro, N.C., next Thursday.

At Eugene, Ore., UCLA pulled out its victory after leading only 35-32 at the half.

Fourth-ranked Las Vegas-Nevada missed its average of 110 points a game but still had plenty of scoring power to defeat Boise State, 103-78, in the first game.

Marques Johnson did the work for UCLA in the first half, controlling the board play and hitting five of six from both the field and the free-throw line. He ended with 19 points for the game. Teammate Richard Washington was game high scorer with 25.

At Dayton, Ohio, Marquette had four players in double figures in outclassing Western Kentucky. Sophomore guard Butch Lee tallied 21 points, Earl Tatum added 18 points, 6-10 Jerome Whitehead 12 and Bo Ellis 11.

Douglas tied his career high in leading Alabama, the Southeastern Conference champion, to its easy victory over North Carolina, regular season winner in the Atlantic Coast Conference. The victory insured Alabama of its furthest advance ever in the tournament.

Alabama's aggressive man-to-man defense throttled North Carolina's big guns, Mitch Kupchak and Phil Ford, who totaled 10 points.

At Denton, Texas, Rick Bullock broke free from a zone defense enough to score 19 points and send Texas Tech past Syracuse, 69-56. In the second game of the regional doubleheader, Big Ten runner-up Michigan nipped Missouri Valley Conference winner Wichita State, 74-73.

The Tech victory was the first in an NCAA tournament in four years for a Southwest Conference team.

At Tempe, Ariz., led by Marcos Leite with 34 points, Pepperdine rallied in the second half to beat Memphis State, 87-77. Arizona, Western Athletic Conference champion, beat Georgetown, 83-76, in the second game.

At Charlotte, N.C., Virginia Military Institute scored its last nine points from the foul line to stun 14th-ranked Tennessee, 81-75. In the second game, De Paul beat Virginia, 69-60, and will play VMI Thursday in Greensboro.

VMI, representing the Southern Conference, led by seven points with two minutes to play and didn't fold despite a pressing Tennessee defense. Will Bynum, a 6-foot-6 junior forward, scored 20 points to lead VMI, now 2-9 for the year.

Tennessee, of the Southeastern Conference, was led by Ernie Grunfeld, who hit for 26 points but the absence of Bernard King hurt the Volunteer hopes. King, Tennessee's leading scorer with an average of 25.2 points a game, was out with an injured thumb.

At Lawrence, Kan., Notre Dame beat Cincinnati, 79-78, on a tip-in shot at the buzzer by Toby Wright, and Missouri topped Washington, 69-67, on two free throws by Jim Kennedy with 57 seconds left. Adrian Dantley led the eighth-ranked Fighting Irish with 27 points while Kennedy topped Missouri with 20 points.

N.C.-Charlotte And Kentucky Gain in NIT

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP).—Melvin Watkins hit the go-ahead field goal with 1 minute 3 seconds left in overtime and Lew Massey contributed four crucial points as North Carolina-Charlotte beat the University of San Francisco, 79-74, last night and moved into quarterfinals of college baseball's National Invitation Tournament.

In the second half of the night doubleheader, Chris Potter scored 33 points, including seven in a game-winning stretch at the end, to lead Holy Cross to an 84-77 victory over St. Peter's (N.J.)

The game wasn't decided until the final four minutes, when Potter keyed a 13-3 burst that pulled the Crusaders away from a 69-68 lead to 82-73 advantage with 40 seconds remaining.

Earlier in the day, Bob Fowler led Kentucky on a nine-point surge midway through the second half and the Wildcats went on to beat Niagara, 87-61, in the opener of an afternoon doubleheader. Providence strongman Bob Misevicius scored 16 second-half points and led the Friars to an 84-68 victory over North Carolina A&T in the second game.

The UNC-Charlotte-San Francisco game was the most dramatic of the day in the NIT's opening round.

The Dons led 69-67, lead with 21 seconds left before the UNC-Charlotte 49ers came back to tie the game in regulation time on Kevin King's shot at the buzzer.

Winford Boynes scored four of San Francisco's first five points in overtime to give the Dons a 74-73 lead with 1:34 left. But Watkins hit a jump shot from 10 feet out to provide the 49ers with a 75-74 lead. Then Massey connected on a field goal and two free throws in the last 18 seconds to lock it up for UNC-Charlotte.

Cedric Maxwell led UNC-Charlotte, 22-5, with 28 points, while Massey contributed 25. Sam Williams scored 21 points while Boynes had 19 for San Francisco, 23-8.



United Press International.

INDOOR BOUNCE—Pele works out in gymnasium at Hofstra University as members of his team, the New York Cosmos, stop to look at the work of the Brazilian.

Triumphs in Slalom

Stenmark Winner Of World Cup Title

ASPEN, Colo., March 14 (AP).—Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden clinched the World Cup title with a victory in the slalom today, ending Italy's five-year domination of the men's Alpine ski championship.

Stenmark skied the 75-gate first course in 57.58 seconds and came down the 68-gate second course in 52.18 for a combined time of 1 minute 49 76 seconds, nearly 1 1/2 seconds ahead of American Phil Mahre, who finished second in 1:51.34.

The 25 points that Stenmark earned with his victory made it impossible for Italians Piero Gros or Gustavo Thoeni, a four-time world champion and the defending titlist, to catch the Swede.

Stenmark, who will be 20 in four days, called this victory his revenge for the Olympics, where he failed to win a gold medal.

"Now, I don't have to feel bad about the Olympics anymore," he said.

"I feel very lucky and finally I am relieved," Stenmark said.

Stenmark lost out to Thoeni for the world title in the last stop of the circuit last year. The Swede now has 421 points to Thoeni's 190, with only two stops left on the circuit. Thoeni first won the overall title in 1971 and held it through 1973. Gros won the title in 1974 before Thoeni regained it last year. Stenmark is the first non-Italian champion since Karl Schranz of Austria in 1970.

Mahre, 18, moved from fourth after the first run to second by turning in the third fastest time of the second heat. It was the best showing ever for Mahre in a World Cup slalom event; last week he was second in a giant slalom.

"I had a real good run. I went wide in a couple of spots, but I felt good and I knew I was having a good run," Mahre said.

Thoeni had a combined time of 1:51.64 for third place. He was followed by Gros, in 1:52.07, and Thomas Hauser of Austria, in 1:52.18.

Yesterday, Lise-Marie Morerod of Switzerland, after nearly missing a gate at the bottom of the course, won the women's giant slalom and clinched the World Cup title in that event.

Morerod came down the steep, one-mile course in 1 minute 28.10 seconds, more than a second ahead of Danielle Debernard of France, the bronze medalist in the Olympic giant slalom. The French skier clocked 1:29.19.

Coming into this World Cup stop, Morerod led West German Rosi Mittermaier, the Olympic silver medallist, by only four points in the giant slalom cup standings. But Mittermaier fell yesterday and with the 25 points Morerod picked up here, Mittermaier would not be able to catch her even with a victory in the remaining giant slalom race, at Mont Sainte Anne, Quebec.

Morerod was the 10th competitor on the 52-gate course. Mittermaier started eighth and fell near the top of the course.

"When I saw Rosi fall," Morerod said, "I thought now is my chance and I have to finish."

Austria's Monika Kaserer was third in 1:29.32, followed by Kathy Kreiner of Canada, in 1:29.63.

Morerod said the speed of the course, which had a vertical drop of 401 meters, was surprising.

"I got going a little too fast in the lower gates," the 19-year-old said. "I was surprised how hard the snow was at the top. I also got a little tired at the bottom.

"It was my mistake," she said, referring to her near miss of the gate near the bottom. "But I was very happy with this finish because I didn't do well in my last race."

Morerod finished 41st in Friday's downhill.

Kuhn Optimistic Even Without Progress in Talks

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 14 (UPI).—Baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn, making his first formal appearance at the troubled labor talks between the major league owners and players, predicted today that the season would open on time.

Kuhn, who appeared optimistic despite the apparent lack of progress from the talks, refused, however, to say when he might order spring training camps opened. The season is scheduled to start April 8.

"I think the season will open on time," Kuhn said. "My judgment is that there are solutions to all these problems and I think they (the owners and players) know this."

Asked if he felt sufficient progress was being made in the talks, Kuhn responded, "Right now, I'd have to say that hasn't manifested itself, at least enough for me to open the camps.

"I'd be disappointed if they didn't open next week, but as of now I can't say for sure they will be. Everybody wants the camps open. We're aware of that."

Kuhn, working behind scenes in the negotiations, said he would continue to work closely with the owners so that he could open the camps at the first sign of progress.

Yesterday, owners and players wrangled for 6 1/2 hours in their 28th negotiating session without progress.

"None—absolutely none," said John Gaherin, bargaining agent for the owners, when asked if any progress was made yesterday.

"No progress whatever," agreed Marvin Miller, executive director of the Players Association. "They made a slight movement which I would have hailed as progress last October, but nothing more."

The two bargaining groups looked haggard and frustrated as they emerged from their conference room in a hotel here. Optimism was quickly doused.

Lou Brock, the St. Louis Cardinals' base-stealing ace, had come out after the lunch break and said, "I think we will have spring training and I think the season will start on time."

The slight movement, which Miller referred to as having been made by the owners, was a proposal in which the owners pared their original free agency offer by one year. Now, players could become free agents in their ninth rather than their 10th years.

The players originally suggested a six-year total before gaining freedom but even this offer subsequently was pulled off the table.

"This is virtually no concession at all," Miller said yesterday.

Compensation

LOS ANGELES, March 12.—The California Angels have disclosed that they have received left-handed pitcher Chuck Ross and an undisclosed sum of cash from the Boston Red Sox to complete the deal that sent Danny Doyle to the American League champions last year.

Ross, 23, from Long Beach, was the Red Sox's fourth draft choice in 1970. He started the last two seasons with Pawtucket of the International League, but finished both seasons with Bristol of the Eastern League, where he compiled an 8-1 record in two seasons.

Oliva to Instruct

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT).—Even though he has had seven operations on his right knee since injuring it in a fall during the 1971 American League season, Tony Oliva can no longer run well enough to play regularly even as a designated hitter.

The Minnesota Twins have said that the 34-year-old native of Cuba, who won batting championships in 1964, 1965 and 1971, would serve this season as a batting instructor and a pinch-hitter. He signed a two-year contract, agreeing to take a salary cut of more than 20 per cent. Last season, when he hit .270 with 13 home runs as a designated hitter, his salary was estimated at $75,000.

He suffered the injury to his knee late in the 1971 season. He fell while chasing a fly ball and could play in only 10 games the following season. He served exclusively as a designated hitter in 1973, 1974 and 1975.

Seaver's Failure To Sign Causes Talk of a Trade

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 14 (UPI).—The New York Mets have "initiated" trade talks with six clubs involving pitching ace Tom Seaver, general manager Joe McDonald said yesterday.

"The Mets are disturbed that Seaver has not signed and that we have had to invoke the automatic renewal clause on his contract," McDonald said of the 31-year-old right-hander who has won the Cy Young Award three times.

"We feel that Tom Seaver is the best pitcher in baseball and we are prepared to pay him accordingly," McDonald said. "But he has refused to sign until current labor negotiations between the players and owners are resolved. As a result, we have had to automatically renew his contract and it is not our modus operandi." The move will make Seaver a free agent next year.

Texas-El Paso Wins Track Title On Foreign Help

DETROIT, March 14 (AP).—The University of Texas-El Paso's quartet of Kenyan runners set a meet record in the distance-medley relay yesterday to lead the Miners to an unprecented third consecutive National Collegiate Athletic Association indoor track championship.

The team of Paul Njoroge, Joe Gichongeri, Wilson Waigwa and Jim Munyala covered the distance in 9 minutes 43.16 seconds to eclipse the old record of 9:43.8 set in 1973 by Manhattan.

UTEP finished with 23 points, even though the relay was the only event yesterday in which the Miners scored points. They had piled up a 17-point total Friday with two individual triumphs leading the way, and weren't seriously challenged.

Villanova, which captured two events yesterday, including a meet record 2:07.29 by Mark Belger in the 1,000-yard run, wound up second with 15 points.

Tennessee took third with 14 points. Washington State and Illinois tied for fourth at 13, while Auburn was sixth with 12.

High-jumper Dwight Stones of Long Beach and pole vaulter Earl Bell of Arkansas State each set meet records in the final two events.

Stones leaped 7 feet 3 inches to surpass the old mark of 7-2 3/4 set by Chris Dunn of Colgate and Pat Matzdorf of Wisconsin in 1972.

Bell eclipsed his record of 17 feet 2 inches which he set last year. He vaulted 18 feet.

NBA Results

Friday's Games

Philadelphia 109, Atlanta 107 (Carter 27, Bryant 23; Hudson 26, Drew 18). Cowlet Norman wins game with basket with 3 seconds to play.

Houston 113, Buffalo 108 (Murphy 32, Newlin 15; Adams 20, McAdoo 19).

Kansas City 95, Chicago 73 (Archibald 22, Walker, McNeill 15; M. Johnson 18, Laskowski 12).

New Orleans 110, Portland 101 (Maravich 27, Stallworth 21; Wicks 25, Petrie 24).

Detroit 117, Milwaukee 101 (Lanier 21, Rowe 17; Smith 19, Brokaw, Dandridge 12).

Los Angeles 113, New York 95 (Abdul-Jabbar 29, Allen 15; Haywood 17, Gianelli 16) Kareem Abdul-Jabbar also had 26 rebounds.

Saturday's Games

Cleveland 99, Phoenix 77 (Carr 18, Brewer, Cleamons 15; Perry 14, Adams 13).

Golden State 111, Houston 97 (Smith 23, Wilkes, Dudley 18; Murphy 25, Tomjanovich 20).

New Orleans 117, Chicago 111 (Maravich 40, Coleman 17; Van Lier 22, Love 18) Pete Maravich scores 24 points in fourth period.

Milwaukee 121, Kansas City 118 (Dandridge 38, Smith 22; Wedman 27, Lacey, Archibald 22).

Widens Tennis Margin Against Russia

ELPHIA, March 14 —Team America all- the Team Russia all- games to 20, here last he third of their five- rld team tennis series. ted States won the first

n Shoots 65 Leads Golf our Strokes

I, March 14 (AP).— een moved ahead from gers with a 7-under- nd established a four- l after yesterday's third he $200,000 Doral Open ament.

in a slump most of the ut together a three- al of 301, 15 under par sually difficult, 7,065- Monster course at the mry Club.

s exceptionally low for ds on this golf course," Nicklaus, the defend- pion who couldn't keep Green's surging finish. ss gracious," said "I shoot 68 and I'm und."

exactly what happened. ter-par effort left him ts back at 208 going 's final round of the a $40,000 first prize.

ND-ROUND LEADERS

rosen	66-70-65—201
Mitchell	68-69-68—205
yes	67-68-70—205
Adams	69-73-64—206
Shaw	68-71-69—208
Jans	69-71-68—208
Beiman	69-70-69—208
ver	69-71-69—209
Sikopf	70-71-69—210
ney	71-68-71—210

French Cyclist Scores an Upset In Nice Event

NICE, March 14 (Reuters).—Michel Laurent, a 22-year-old Frenchman in only his second year as a professional, scored an upset in the final half-stage to win the Paris-Nice classic cycle race here today.

Laurent produced a superb ride in the 9.5-kilometer time trial set on the steep Col d'Eze pass to overtake Dutch world road race champion Hennie Kuiper and Spain's Luis Ocana.

At the start of the run, Kuiper led the race by 18 seconds from Ocana and 22 seconds from Laurent.

"I knew I was riding well, but this is beyond my wildest dreams," Laurent said afterwards.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	44	10	14	102	301	178
N.Y. Islanders	37	17	15	90	262	182
Atlanta	31	30	10	72	237	209
N.Y. Rangers	24	36	9	57	233	286
Smythe Division						
Chicago	37	24	17	71	207	210
Vancouver	28	29	13	69	235	243
St. Louis	25	32	12	62	214	245
Minnesota	18	47	4	40	165	261
Kansas City	12	46	10	34	160	286

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Montreal	51	9	10	113	293	149
Los Angeles	33	30	7	73	225	233
Pittsburgh	30	28	11	71	230	260
Detroit	21	38	9	51	178	264
Washington	8	51	9	25	187	332
Adams Division						
Boston	43	14	11	97	286	201
Buffalo	37	20	12	86	286	213
Toronto	31	26	14	76	263	241
California	25	37	9	59	224	248

Friday's Game

Atlanta 4, Washington 1 (St. Sauveur 2, Romanchych, Clement; Pyatt).

Saturday's Games

Montreal 4, Boston 2 (Lafleur, Cournoyer, Risbrough, Gainey; Marcotte, Hodge) Canadiens unbeaten streak at 12.

N.Y. Rangers 7, Vancouver 3 (Dillon 3, Vickers, Middleton, Vadnais, Esposito; O'Flaherty, Ververgaert, Gould).

Pittsburgh 4, California 2 (Kelly, Le Rouche, Hadfield, Gilbertson; Sabourin, Girard).

N.Y. Islanders 2, Toronto 2 (Gillies, Trottier; Hammarstrom, Valiquette).

St. Louis 5, Kansas City 3 (Larose, Patey, Butler, Lefley, Unger; Hudson, Buerns, Charron).

Chicago 4, Minnesota 1 (Mavis, Bordeleau, Daigle, Koroll; Talafous).

Detroit 4, Los Angeles 1 (Libett, Hextall 2, Bloom; Corrigan).

Hunt's McLaren Wins as Ferrari Fails Test

BRANDS HATCH, England, March 14 (UPI).—Briton James Hunt drove his McLaren to victory in the Formula One Race of Champions today to underline his challenge for the world championship.

The race did not count toward the championship standings, but it broke the three-race winning streak of world champion Niki Lauda and Ferrari. The Austrian was forced to retire the new Ferrari model with a broken brake pipe on the 16th of the 40 laps on the remodelled Brands Hatch track.

Hunt had challenged Lauda in both opening Grand Prix races this season, although he failed to beat the Austrian.

Hunt took the lead today on the 19th lap and then had it easy. He completed the 104.1 miles in 58 minutes 1.23 seconds to average 107.86 miles an hour and beat second placed Alan Jones of Australia, in a Surtees, by 18 seconds.

Jacky Ickx of Belgium, returning to the top three in a Formula One race for the first time in two years, brought his Williams into third place, another five seconds back.

Though there was no rain during the race, the track was damp, which Hunt said give him an edge.

"I like it damp and running on slick tires in damp conditions really suited me," said Hunt, who started from the third row of the grid after blowing two engines in practice.

"But I wish Niki would break down in world championship races as well—it would make things much easier for me."

Hunt, who switched from Hesketh to McLaren this year, finished 1.3 seconds behind Lauda in the South African Grand Prix last week.

The first half of today's race was packed with mishaps. Sweden's Gunnar Nilsson, making his second Formula One appearance, drove his Lotus through from the second row of the grid, but was quickly spiked by the marshals, who slapped him with a one-minute penalty for a jump start.

Jones quickly took over the lead only to lose it on the second lap to South African Jody Scheckter, who came back after a poor start from pole position in his Tyrrell.

But Scheckter spun off after leading for three corners, escaping unhurt when his car hit a wet patch and rammed a bank.

Jones was back in the lead again, followed by Hunt, Lauda and John Watson, in a Penske, with a one-second difference covering all four.

But Watson spun on the 11th lap and five laps later Lauda swung into the pits and a broken brake pipe was found.

Only eight of the 16 starters were around at the finish, with Italy's Vittorio Brambilla overcoming a one-minute jump start penalty to bring his March into fourth spot with the other four drivers all lapped by Hunt.

Fifth was Chris Amon of New Zealand in an Ensign; sixth, Briton Tom Pryce in a Shadow; seventh, Belgium's Patrick Neve in a Brabham Ford, with Nilsson eighth after his engine stopped on the last lap.

Flyweight Champ Wins

MEXICO CITY, March 14 (UPI).—World flyweight champion—World Boxing Council version—Miguel Canto decisioned Mexico's third-ranking flyweight Francisco Tropo Marquez last night in a nontitle ten-round bout.

WHA Results

Friday's Games

Indianapolis 6, Cincinnati 3.
New England 8, Cleveland 2.
Phoenix 5, Toronto 2.
Quebec 10, Winnipeg 8.

Saturday's Games

New England 5, Cincinnati 1 (Rogers, Paiement, Abrahamsson, Earl, Backstrom; McKenzie).

Indianapolis 6, Phoenix 4 (Parizeau 2, Leclerc, Thomas, Harris, McDonald; Conner, Gray, Leiviera, Gray).

Houston 3, San Diego 2 (Hilise, Mark Howe, Gordie Howe; Addutino 2).

ABA Results

Friday's Games

New York 134, Kentucky 106 (Williamson 35, Irving 20; Averitt 35, Gilmore 17).

Indiana 132, San Antonio 115 (Knight 29, Buse 19; Silas 22, Gervin 28).

St. Louis 101, Denver 97 (Barnes 25, C. Jones, Boone 20; Issel 24, Thompson 20).

ournament Basketball

NCAA

(First Round)

East Regionals

Tennessee 75.
. Virginia 60.
a. Princeton 53.
ut 80, Hofstra 78 (o't)

Mideast Regionals

78, No. Carolina 64.
: 79, W. Kentucky 60.
igan 77, Virginia Tech 67

80, St. John's 70.

Midwest Regionals

sh 68, Syracuse 56.
74, Wichita St 73.
68, Washington 67.
ne 79, Cincinnati 78.

West Regionals

e 87, Memphis St. 71.
83, Georgetown 76.
Vegas 102, Boise St. 78.
San Diego St. 74.

NATIONAL INVITATION

(First Round)

Kentucky 87, Niagara 61.
Providence 84, N.C. A & T 68.
N.C.-Charlotte 79, San Fran. 74 (o't)
Holy Cross 84, St Peters 77.

NCAA DIVISION II

Bridgeport 86, Assumption 84.

NCAA DIVISION III

Augustana 79, Gse Coll. 70.
Plattsburgh St. 83, CCNY 81.
Mansfield St. 78, Grove City 59.
Rochester Tech 81, RPI 74.
Oberlin 80, Hiram 77.
Wittenberg 61, Ashland 49.
Scranton 70, Widener 65.
Miles Coll. 87, Transylvania 85.

NAIA

(Championship)

Coppin St. (Md.) 96, Henderson St. (Ark.) 91.

(Consolation)

Marymount 78, Lincoln Memorial 75.

Dibbs vs. Ramirez

MEXICO CITY, March 14 (Reuters).—American Eddie Dibbs and Mexican Raul Ramirez gained the final of a World Championship Tennis tournament here yesterday.

Dibbs overcame Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, the No. 1 seed, 3-6, 7-6, 7-6, in a two-hour battle.

Fourth-seeded Ramirez easily disposed of compatriot Marcelo Lara, 6-4, 6-3.

Nastase vs. Connors

HAMPTON, Va., March 14 (UPI).—Ilie Nastase defeated Billy Martin, 6-2, 6-1, last night and will face top-seeded Jimmy Connors in today's final of the $50,000 Colosseum Mall tennis tournament.

Connors struggled to a defeat over Australian Colin Dibley, 6-4, 7-6, and afterwards complained about his performance. "It wasn't any fun for me at all and I didn't enjoy myself," Connors said.

Marlboro



Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

26. Get a clue from the sound of his voice.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Observer

The Taxed Anatomy

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—On this particular day I rose and found there was no shaving soap, so I went around the corner and bought some, and the city and the state taxed me 8 per cent. This is the beard tax.



Baker

Later—had a haircut and the city taxed it. They had taxed my head and they had taxed my jaw, so I said "Why not let them tax my stomach?" and went out to lunch, where they taxed my meal. After having my stomach taxed, I bought two pair of socks, which they also taxed. The day wasn't half over and I had already been taxed from head to toe.

I knew I ought to be a good citizen and let them tax my teeth, so I bought some toothpaste and a brush which they taxed, and went back to the office washroom and did my civic duty along the gumline.

Afterward I did some work for the boss, and the federal government, the state and the city all taxed my pay.

I went home and they taxed my house.

The car was in the shop for repairs, so I telephoned to see if they had finished not getting it repaired correctly, and they *taxed my phone call.*

Then I went to pick up the car and pay for the work, and they taxed the repair, which hadn't been done correctly. This gave me a headache so I went to a drugstore and they taxed my aspirin. This is the headache tax, which is not to be confused with the hair tax collected at the barber shop, or the dandruff tax, which is collected at the shop that sells dandruff-remover shampoo which doesn't remove the dandruff.

Having had my jaw, hair, stomach, feet, teeth, salary, voice, headache, house and incompetent car repair taxed, I decided to *forgo the dandruff tax for the* time being, which must have sent shocks of despair through thousands of politicians all the way from Albany to Washington.

To raise their spirits, I drove to a filling station and said, "Fill her up," and they taxed my gasoline.

Afterward I parked the car in the garage, and they taxed my parking space.

When I arrived home the new chair we had bought had just been delivered. "Is there a sales tax?" I inquired. "Eight per cent" said the in-house accountant.

So I sat down and they taxed my seat.

Picked up book and they taxed my mind.

Turned up the thermostat and they taxed my heat.

Asked the cook if they'd taxed my meat but she said, no, they didn't tax the meat unless you went to a restaurant to eat, which struck me as extremely decent of them, especially when we consider how much we expect of them—keeping Kissinger airborne, licensing dogs, keeping our youth off the streets five hours a day and so on.

* * *

I turned on the lamp and they taxed my light.

I was profoundly moved by the thought of the vast sums of government revenue I was generating simply by sitting there with my eyes skimming the leisurely sentences of Henry James. Although scarcely moving a muscle, I was churning out vast sums of governmental wherewithal.

Governments were taxing my eyes, taxing my mind, taxing my seat, taxing my heat, taxing my headache and taxing the very house in which I was providing *these lucrative services to government.* And all the time, completely forgotten, my faithful car was sitting silently in its garage churning out new parking taxes for me to pay.

I felt so good about it that I rose and mixed a drink, and they taxed my gin.

And all the time the miracle of human biology was working away to insure that my usefulness would resume on the morrow.

Whiskers were silently growing to assure fresh payment of the beard tax next morning. Hair was toiling up out of the follicles to guarantee another barber-tax payment two weeks hence. Socks were slowly eroding to insure a constant outflux of foot-taxed payments.

The thought of it made me take three more gins quickly and politicians smiled from coast to coast, knowing that in the morning they would rake in a surplus from the headache tax.

In this restaurant Yves Montand once sang with Bing Crosby accompanying him on a banjo. Enrico Caruso used to draw cartoons on the back of dinner plates. Customers from Marcel Proust to Ernest Hemingway put the café into their novels.

Realizing the Obvious About the Café de la Paix

By Aline Mosby

PARIS (UPI).—The renovated Café de la Paix, the 19th-century sidewalk cafe of Paris history and literature, has reopened after a year's argument over whether to make it plastic-and-glass modern. The old style won.

The landmark on the Place de l'Opéra, probably the most famous sidewalk café in Paris, was bought by an Italian hotel chain two years ago along with its parent, the Grand Hotel next door.

Since in recent years chic café loungers have moved to the Champs Elysées or to the Left Bank, the new owners decided to bring the old café back to its youthful glory. The owners said that 18 million francs (about $4 million) was spent on renovating the café and part of the Grand Hotel.

Sources at the hotel office said that decorators and architects worked for nearly a year to "modernize" the café so that, like many other landmarks, it would look like Le Drugstore or the steel-and-glass office buildings changing some quarters of Paris.

The only part that could not be changed was the rose-painted ceiling and 19th-century facade which are classified as historic monuments by the French government.

Suddenly somebody realized the obvious—that the café should be renovated to match the ceiling. London architect Richard Lush was called in to remodel the café in its original 19th-century style.

"Other decorators wanted to make it modern inside its old shell but mine is a straightforward restoration of the 1872 Belle Epoque when it and the opera house were built," Mr. Lush said at the *reopening* Friday.

"We started by cleaning the painted ceiling in the quick-lunch restaurant section inside. One hundred years of nicotine *there. Also brown paint that* had been added in the 1930s when it was redecorated in thirties style. I scraped the ceiling down to its original leaf-green color.

"The new waiters' stations were built in the same style and I added this green trellis and 19th-century style planters to make it like a garden."

In this restaurant Yves Montand once sang with Bing Crosby accompanying him on a banjo. Enrico Caruso used to draw cartoons on the back of dinner plates. Customers from Marcel Proust to Ernest Hemingway put the café into their novels.

The sidewalk part of the café has been glassed in with a high curved glass roof, 1910 globe lamps and bentwood and cane chairs. The glass walls *will slide open in the summer* for people watchers who in past decades have included Oscar Wilde, Mistinguett, Guy de Maupassant, André Gide...

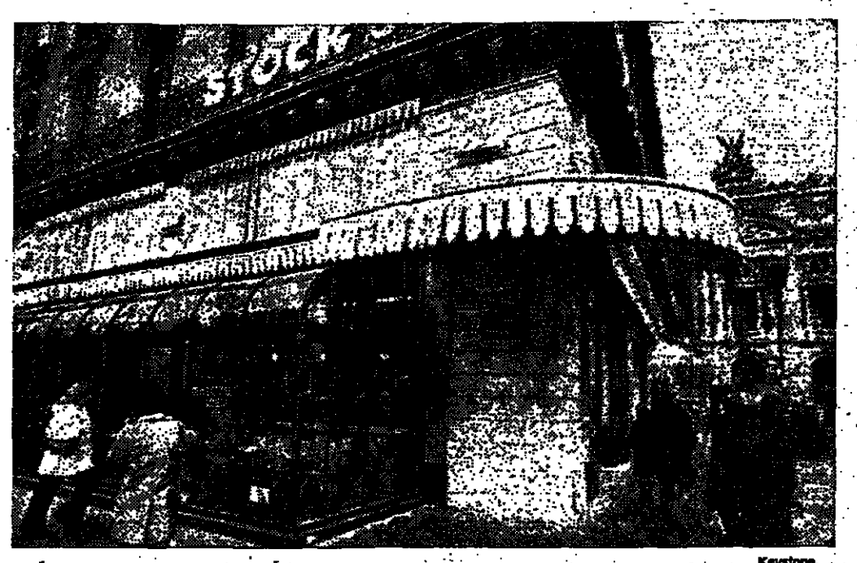
The Paris saying goes that "if you sit at the Café de la Paix long enough everybody you know will go past."

The expensive "Restaurant Opera" room in the café, facing the opera house, has been redone in pale blue with Louis XVI chairs to match the classified painted ceiling. The former Pam Pam tourist pancake café next door was abolished in favor of a bar in Napoleon III style.

The "Restaurant Opéra" became a fashionable spot immediately after it opened in 1872 and continued so for a century. Gen. Charles de Gaulle ate his first dinner *there after the liberation of* Paris in 1944. The American Army wanted to requisition the restaurant after World War II but a French general threw up his hands and cried, "Café de la Paix? Why not Notre Dame?" So it remained out of U.S. hands. In the sixties it became the haunt of foreign tourists.

"I found some marvelous things in the basement to decorate the bar—this huge golden clock, some bronze figures, a duck press, a Grand Hotel bill dated 1836," Mr. Lush said.

Of the guests invited to the reopening "the overwhelming majority," he said, "told me, 'Thank God you haven't done it modern.'"



Keystone.

A view of the remodeled Café de la Paix with the Paris Opéra in the background.

PEOPLE: *Miss America of 1976 Is to Become a Mrs.*

Wedding bells are ringing for prominent people all over the world.

Tawny Elaine Godin, Miss America of 1976, said Sunday she will marry Dr. F. Miles Little later this year—probably in the fall or early winter. The 19-year-old New Yorker said Little gave her an engagement ring Tuesday although their engagement will not be formally announced until next Sunday. It appeared that the marriage will not take place until Miss Godin's reign concludes Sept. 11. If she marries before then, pageant rules would require her to give up her title.

* * *

In Stockholm, meanwhile, Sweden's King Carl XVI Gustaf and his West German bride-to-be *Silvia Sommerlath* announced Saturday that they would be married some time before Sweden's June midsummer holiday. Sources said likely wedding dates could be either June 12 or June 19. The couple, speaking at a news conference, said the wedding would take place in Stora Kyrken, the traditional royal church near the Royal Palace in Stockholm.

* * *

The son of Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., has confirmed that he had received food stamps but called press reports about the matter "cheap sensationalism." The Washington Post said Wednesday that Charles Abourezk paid $10 for $92 in food stamps in February and was certified for more this month. "I have applied for and received food stamps because I have a 16-year-old foster child in my care," the younger Abourezk said in a statement. He and an Indian boy live in a log cabin he rents on South Dakota's Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Abourezk is unemployed and attends the Oglala Sioux *Community College, paying for* classes that are free to Indians.

* * *

A north Italian cheesemaker has proved to be the undoing of a fun-loving Franciscan friar who split his time between sports cars, champagne parties and spiritual counseling for the Milan soccer club. Police said Saturday that they had arrested Padre Eligio, 44, born Angelo Gelmini, on fraud charges, along with his brother and another man. A prosecutor in Vercelli who issued the arrest warrants said the three men were charged with fraud against a cheese company in the Po Valley town of [illegible]centino. Police said Padre promised to have the ow[illegible] the cheese factory appoin[illegible] consul for the Somali R[illegible] in Turin. The charges alle[illegible] he took some 50 millio[illegible] (about $60,000) from Vit[illegible]sera, owner of the cheese f[illegible] in return for a promise t[illegible] him appointed Somali[illegible] Mr. Passera apparently ho[illegible] appointment would help h[illegible]port his cheese to Africa. [illegible] the appointment did not [illegible]rialize, he went to the po[illegible]

* * *

A Lincoln, Neb., teen-ag[illegible] won his high schoolers Crocker Search for Lea[illegible] contest says that it was [illegible]knowledge about home eco[illegible] that made him the best. [illegible]down what I thought they[illegible]ed for answers and not [illegible] thought the answers shou[illegible] David Pieper, 17, said. [illegible] the only male at his sch[illegible] compete for the prize, sa[illegible] it was his skill at takin[illegible] that gave him the edge. [illegible] his parents work. Piepe[illegible] that he is occasionally ca[illegible] to cook—"mostly out of [illegible] he said.

* * *

An Austrian industrialis[illegible] is the sole nominee to [illegible] next president of Rotary [illegible] national was accused [illegible] of having been a "Nazi [illegible] member and a Sturmtroop[illegible]ing World War II. The [illegible] were brought against W[illegible] Wick by the Anti-Defa[illegible] League of B'nai B'rith [illegible] Simon Wiesenthal, head [illegible] Jewish Documentation [illegible] for Nazi War Crimes in W[illegible] Wick was selected as the [illegible] president of Rotary I[illegible] tional, the philanthropi[illegible] service organization, by a [illegible] nating committee. He is s[illegible] of election at a June con[illegible] unless other nominatio[illegible] made before an April 16 d[illegible]

In Vienna Thursday, Wi[illegible] that he will run for the [illegible] despite the protests. "It [illegible] that I joined the Nazi [illegible] in Austria in 1933, but [illegible] drafted into the SS in t[illegible] three months of World [illegible] when I had no choice t[illegible] it," he said. He add[illegible] his nomination was su[illegible] by Austrian Chancellor [illegible] Kreisky in a letter to th[illegible] rent Rotary International [illegible] dent.

—SAMUEL JUST[illegible]

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